

ARMY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND
SEA AND AIR



NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

JOURNAL

Washington, D. C., April 12, 1947

VOL. LXXXIV—No. 32—WHOLE No. 3370
Est. as 2nd class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.
Add. entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of March 3, 1879.

SINGLE COPY20 Cents
Published weekly. \$7 a year to organizations and si-
vilians; \$5 a year to individual members of the Services

Post-War Program

AIRCRAFT, FMF PACIFIC

BY MAJ. GEN. WM. J. WALLACE, USMC
Commanding General Aircraft, Fleet Marine
Force, Pacific

ALL Marine Corps aviation forces in the Pacific Ocean area are under the command of the Commanding General, Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. The primary mission of these aviation forces is to support the ground forces of the Marine Corps. The secondary mission is to furnish replacements for Navy carrier based squadrons. In order to carry out these two missions, Marine aviation units are based in Hawaii, Midway, Guam, and in China. Headquarters, Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, is located at the Marine Corps Air Station at Ewa on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.



Maj. Gen. Wallace

An important task of Marine aviation in China is the transportation of critical supplies to the air and ground forces by air in the absence of adequate surface transportation. The transport group based at Ewa in Hawaii and the China based transports share this task. The transport squadrons located at Ewa are equipped with R5D aircraft. The China based transports are R5C aircraft, or Curtiss Commandos.

The health, comfort, and morale of the China Marines benefit from air transport of mail and medicines, as well as numerous other essential supplies. Air transport is extremely important in China because of the poor condition of roads and railroads. The Marine transport squadrons have established an unsurpassed record for safety in supporting the China bases.

During the period of demobilization, during the year following the end of the war with Japan, these transport squadrons have, in addition to carrying out their task of transporting personnel to and from and within China, carried out an intensive training program for pilots and aircrews, to replace demobilized personnel.

Fighter Squadrons are equipped with Vought Corsairs. This versatile airplane is used by the Marines for a large variety of purposes. To accomplish both their primary and secondary missions of supporting ground troops and furnishing carrier squadron replacements, Marine fighter squadrons must train to intercept enemy fighters and bombers, to escort their own aircraft, to bomb and strafe enemy ground forces, to attack ground installations with rockets. They must also train to operate from aircraft carriers, to scout hundreds of miles at sea and find their way back to the carrier under conditions of radio silence. They must know, also, how to protect convoys

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Services' Analysis of Effects of Atomic Bomb on National Security Is Laid Before Congress

A warning that the atomic bomb, together with the potential range of aircraft and missiles, has made the defense of the nation "more difficult, more expensive, and less certain of attainment" was laid before Congress this week in a comprehensive study of civilian, military, and naval thinking on the atomic bomb.

"The need of eliminating war itself," it was stated in a report on War Department thinking, "has never been so vitally necessary to the National Security of the United States and to the survival of civilization throughout the world."

Strategic and tactical considerations made necessary by the potentialities of atomic weapons, both present and anticipated, are outlined in a series of documents compiled by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Con-

gress, and soon to be published by the Committees on Armed Services.

Documents entitled "The Effects of the Atomic Bomb on National Security (An Expression of War Department Thinking)" and "U. S. Navy Thinking on the Atomic Bomb" were prepared by Dr. Bernard Brodie of the Institute of International Relations of Yale University. The Library of Congress includes surveys of civilian thinking and a final resume in its complete study.

Dr. Brodie prepared the documents revealing Departmental thinking on completion of interviews with ranking officers of both the Army and Navy, with official sanction.

(Turn to page 811 for full text of War Department's views; page 834 for Navy's views.)

Supply and Unification

Testifying this week before the Senate Committee on Armed Services on the administration's unification bill, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Kenney was questioned particularly on those phases continuing separate procurement agencies for each of the Services rather than a supply department coordinate with the Army, Navy, and Air Departments.

"A supply organization," Mr. Kenney contended, "must be a part of the establishment which it serves. The military establishment is charged with the responsibility of fighting a war and it is implicit to me that this responsibility should carry with it the correlative duty to design, engineer and procure the weapons with which it fights."

Urging that the procurement of supplies used commonly by the different services presents a different problem possible of solution by means of a central purchasing agency, the Secretary stated that "Procurement of combatant vessels by the Navy, tanks by the Army, and strategic long-range bombers by the Air Force does not involve the operation of competing procurement systems. These weapons are unique to the service procuring them and should be purchased by that service which must depend upon those weapons for the performance of its military responsibilities; otherwise it would not only be unwise, from a military point of view, but uneconomical."

Secretary Kenney pointed to the "scrambling" of the services and the cutting across the authority of the secretaries that he believed would follow enactment of S. 888, the bill introduced on 14 March by Senators Thomas (D-Utah) and Hill (D-Ala.), a duplicate of the Thomas merger bill of the 79th Congress.

The Secretary said: "The difference between the organization proposed in S. 888 and S. 758 is readily apparent. Of particular importance is the fact that the legislative form of the Departments is preserved in one bill and not in the other. In S. 888 the Department of Common Defense becomes the sole department within the meaning of Section 158 of the Revised Statutes and the War and Navy Departments and the officials thereof are abolished (Section 108). The Secretary of Common Defense is given the authority to distribute the functions, powers,

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Nurses Bill To President

By the passage this week by the Senate of the bill permanently establishing the Nurse Corps in the Army and Navy the legislation has gone to the President for formal approval.

By the terms of the bill, permanent Nurse Corps of the Army and Navy would be established as would be a Women's Medical Specialist Corps in the Medical Department of the Army.

The signing of the legislation by the President would result as follows:

1. Army and Navy nurses and personnel of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps of the Army would be commissioned on a permanent status, the same as all male officers.
2. Pay, leave, money allowances for subsistence and rental of quarters, mileage and other travel allowances, benefits and emoluments would be the same as for male officers.
3. Provisions for promotion would be the same as for male officers except that Army nurses and specialists above the rank of captain and Navy nurses above the rank of lieutenant would be chosen by selection boards.
4. Retirement provisions would be the same as for male officers except that the retirement age is reduced to 55 years in the ranks above captain in the Army and above lieutenant in the Navy and to 50 years in the rank of captain or below in

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Send in Your Comments!

Officers of all the Armed Services are urged to send to the Army and Navy Journal their comments and suggestions on the promotion and elimination bills proposed to Congress by the War and Navy Departments.

Copies of these comments are being forwarded by the Army and Navy Journal to the members of the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives to assist them in their studies of the measures. The identities of the individual officers are kept confidential, the names are not made known to the committees or to anyone outside the Army and Navy Journal staff doing the actual copying and tabulating.

Turn to page 835 of this issue for survey form.

Congressmen Studying Personnel Proposals

Although Congressional hearings on promotion and retirement legislation will not be resumed for at least another week, the members of the House Committee on Armed Services are devoting serious thought to the Army and Navy proposals.

While the personnel subcommittee was in recess this week, awaiting the return of Chairman Dewey Short (R-Mo) to Washington, some committeemen studied the promotion bills individually and others had private briefings from War and Navy Department representatives.

Hearings on the Navy promotion bill, HR 2537, will not be resumed at least until Mr. Short's return, currently scheduled 17 April. The schedule of his personnel subcommittee still calls for hearings on the Army promotion bill, HR 2536, when details of the Navy bill have been heard in full.

Jurisdiction of the Reserve retirement bill, HR 663, may also be assigned to the personnel subcommittee, it appeared this week. Although the Organization and Mobilization subcommittee headed by Representative Paul Shafer (R-Mich) has guided this bill thus far, it is to be assigned as the responsibility of the subcommittee on personnel, to be taken up when promotion bills are reported to the full House Committee on Armed Services.

Representatives interested in the promotion legislation were still amazed, they said, at the limited amount of criticism received on Navy promotion plans. On the other hand, they have been deluged with criticisms of Army proposals, most of the comments directed at the principle of promotion by selection in the Army.

Comments received by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL through its survey of officers are being printed, without the use of names, and are being distributed to members of the Senate and House Committees on Armed Services.

One member of the personnel subcommittee said this week that he doubted that Congress would approve promotion by selection in the Army. Others, however, regard selection as the only remedy for preventing a recurrence of humps, such as occurred as the result of integration following World War I.

The difference of views on the principle of selection pointed up a problem to which there was agreement on all sides this week. On the one hand, it is realized that an Army career must afford a degree of individual security while at the same time not providing for automatic promotions of the unfit. On the other hand, it was said, National Security requires that the very best officers be placed in top command billets without overlooking any such talented officers.

The best possible promotion plan lies somewhere between those two views, committee members declared. Representative Paul Kilday (D-Tex), for example, whose past experience on Military Affairs Committees gives him an understanding of Army problems, asserted that the choice between the two plans is the "lesser of two evils."

In the administration of a promotion system of either kind, he said, there will

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Army Week

Boston *Globe*—“Hailing the Army this week, America should remember that the reforms which have been undertaken deserve intelligent support—the kind of support best shown by an alert interest.”

Baltimore *News Post*—“There is ample reason for national pride in the Army. But let the country also remember that in the past it has habitually neglected the Army and allowed it to become inadequate in terms of manpower and obsolete in terms of equipment.”

Philadelphia *Inquirer*—“The ceremonies have recruiting as their objective, rather than a public

demonstration of the Army's strength and past achievements.”

New York *Sun*—“The Army must have public support and public understanding.”

Dallas *Morning News*—“The occasion is still utilized to parade the strength we have. Too little consideration is given to the strength we have not.”

Wichita *Beacon*—“Army Week is devoted to building a defensive volunteer Army that will give to the American people assurance of victory over every future menace.”

Washington *Star*—“It is an appropriate day to take stock of our present not-so-mighty armed might and of the prospect for building it up to proper strength.”

Worcester *Telegram*—“This is Army Week, and its theme is ‘A Strong America is a Peaceful America.’ Preparedness alone cannot guarantee peace, but we have seen grim proof that unpreparedness invites attack, and war.”

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*—“The Army has reached a turning point coincidentally with international relations. That is why it has stretched its traditional Army Day observances to a week.”

Philadelphia *Inquirer*—“The Army has chosen for Army Day and Army Week the slogan: ‘A Strong America is a Peaceful America.’ By ignoring or neglecting our national defense in the past our peace has been shattered, at terrible cost in human lives and material resources.”

Congress Studies Promotion

(Continued from First Page)

be inequities and mistakes. The question to be decided by the Congress is whether it would prefer having a few unfit officers promoted on a seniority basis, or to lose the services of a few well qualified officers through a selection system.

Representative Overton Brooks (D-La.) expressed the fear that due to the sudden expansion of the Army, humps in the promotion list will occur. Promotion on the basis of age-in-grade or seniority on a promotion list may not be adequate to avoid humps in the post-war Army, he asserted.

“It is unthinkable,” he said, “that we perpetuate any system of promotion that creates a hump.”

And right now, he added, “some form of selection is the best method of avoiding a hump that has been proposed so far.”

Chairman Short has announced that hearings on the Army bill will follow those on the Navy bill, and that neither will be reported to the full House Committee on Armed Services until differences in the two have been reconciled.

When hearings on the Navy bill are resumed, it is expected that two more days will be spent in a general discussion of the promotion plan. If the bill is read section-by-section, it may be weeks before the Army can begin its presentation.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Naval Personnel is writing into legal language some of the ideas proposed by committee members during last week's hearings. Provision for the rank of Commodore, instead of having Rear Admirals of the “upper half” and “lower half,” will require innumerable changes in the bill.

Although the Navy may not recommend that the rank of Commodore be re-established, the Bureau is drafting such provisions in order that technicalities may be anticipated before the subcommittee calls for explanation of how promotions in flag rank would operate.

Secretary Forrestal will be called on for the Navy's stand on this issue.

In these sections, it is said, the Navy will provide for Commodores and Rear Admirals in equal number, and require selection for promotion from Commodore to Rear Admiral. This would permit elimination of provision for boards to consider Rear Admirals with five years in grade and 35 years total commissioned service for continuation on the active list.

Provision for plucking boards is already a part of permanent law, having been established by Public Law 305.

By having selection between Commodore and Rear Admiral, it is expected that enough attrition will occur so as not to require the convening of plucking boards for this purpose.

Because the personnel subcommittee has expressed a desire to place a legal limit on the number of outstanding officers who may be given accelerated promotion from below the promotion zone, the Bureau of Naval Personnel is preparing drafts for this purpose.

Such a limit would be desirable, it was said at hearings, in order that numbers of officers in the promotion zone would not be denied promotions because of accelerated promotions of their juniors.

Planning officers in the Bureau of Naval Personnel feel that such a limit should be on a percentage basis, but that at no time will there be more than one or two officers in each class worthy of accelerated promotion.

Keep up to date—subscribe and resubscribe to the Army and Navy Journal.

Supply and Unification

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and duties of the abolished departments and officials among the Under Secretary of Common Defense and the Secretaries for the Army, Navy and Air Force as he sees fit. Also, in S.888 four directors are created who have plenary authority in the field of research, education and training, procurement and supply, and intelligence. As illustrated by the chart, this authority cuts across that of the Secretaries for the services. Thus there are six officials with authority superior to that of the Secretaries. The Joint Chief of Chiefs have no authority other than advisory. Military education and training which are an essential element of military command, are vested in a civilian director, when they should be under the Joint Chief of Chiefs as they are in S.758. The Secretaries of the services are charged with responsibilities of administration (Section 103) but the command is vested in ranking military officers (Section 106). Thus, for the first time in the history of our nation, the Secretaries are subordinate to the military commander. The heart of the organization of the services has been removed, and the authority of the Secretaries of the services diluted. These cross-cuts and vacuums of responsibilities and authority in S.888 make the bill incapable of administration.”

Asked by Senator Robertson whether he believes it feasible for a secretary to by-pass the Secretary of National Defense, Secretary Kenney said “Yes; it is a method of appeal and there can be no insubordination in it.” Senator Tydings then averred “I would not support this bill if the sub-secretaries did not have the authority to go to the President over the head of the Secretary of National Defense.”

In concluding his formal statement, Secretary Kenney stressed his support of the bill saying that it “provides an orderly process for an efficient reorganization of our military establishment and assures a sound foundation for integrated military, foreign relations, industrial, and economic organizations.” The Secretary added that he hoped the committee would not amend the legislation. Senator Robertson then asked him “Would you object to an amendment to specify the functions of the Marine Corps?” The Secretary replied: “This is not necessary, the sanctity of the Marine Corps is preserved by the bill.”

Following Secretary Kenney, Vice Adm. Robert B. Carney, USN, testified principally on the subject of logistics.

Pointing out that the bill does not deal with logistics in the operating theaters, Admiral Carney stated that the bill “stresses top management and policy control.”

Admiral Carney said: “The man in the field knows what he needs, and his own service knows best how to design, procure and test the weapons and equipment needed. The sailor wants the Navy Department to design and furnish his gear—the flyer wants the technicians of his specialty to get him his equipment—the soldier wants army technicians to furnish his requirements—and none of them want any super-procurement agency muddling with weapons and gear on which their success and their very lives depend.”

Senator Saltonstall asked if a copy of his statement went to the President. Admiral Carney replied that he did not know, but Rear Adm. Thomas H. Robins, jr., informed the committee that a copy of the statement was sent to the President. Senator Saltonstall asked—“And you have not changed the statement since then?” Admiral Carney—“No, I have not been under instruction.”

Opposition to the legislation in its present form became evident this week by amendments to be proposed by Senator Kilgore (D-WVa.). By his amendments the Secretary of National Defense would “exercise direction, authority, and control over the procurement and standardization of all supplies and material.”

Methods of Promotion

Methods of making promotions in the Regular Army Officer Corps, as proposed in the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, are covered in the following explanation prepared under the direction of Brig. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, USA, chairman of the War Department Promotion Planning Board.

General Dahlquist has compared the existing promotion method with that proposed in new legislation and explains in detail the application of the proposed promotion methods.

1. Methods of making promotion under existing law

a. Promotion list officers are promoted automatically to the grades of first lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant colonel in which grades there is no limitation on numbers, upon the completion of 3, 10, 17 and 23 years' service respectively. Promotion to the grade of colonel is by promotion list seniority as vacancies occur in this grade among the position vacancies as prescribed and limited by law.

b. Officers of the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Veterinary Corps and Chaplains are originally appointed as first lieutenants and are thenceforth automatically promoted to the grades of captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, in which grades there is no limitation on numbers, upon the completion of 3, 12, 20, and 26 years' service respectively.

c. Officers of the Pharmacy Corps are promoted automatically to the grades of first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, in which grades there is no limitation on numbers, upon the completion of 3, 6, 12, 20 and 26 years' service respectively.

2. Weaknesses in present methods of making promotion.

Although the present system has offered Regular Army officers a fairly attractive and very secure career, and morale and esprit have been generally high, jealousy and envy among officers at a minimum, and the duty performance of individual officers generally good; nevertheless, the system as it now stands has certain unsatisfactory and inconsistent provisions as follows:

a. As can be seen from paragraph 1 above there is wide variation in the length of time it takes officers of the line to attain the various grades as compared to officers of the Medical Department and Chaplains. Military rank is necessitated primarily for the establishment of command in the conduct of military operations; yet as it now stands, the non-combatant components of the Army whose command problem is comparatively minor are, through the operation of the above schedules, given far more liberal promotion provisions than are the combatant components. The basic principles to be followed should be that officers should be treated the same with respect to promotion regardless of the arm or service to which they belong.

b. Under the present promotion schedule the average ages of officers reaching the grades of first lieutenant, captain, major, and lieut-

enant colonel are 28, 35, 42 and 48 years respectively. This schedule as it now stands does not permit officers to advance in grade at a rate consistent with their ability to advance, and further an officer is past his most effective age before he is eligible for promotion to the important grades of colonel and general officers. This schedule of promotion should be accelerated as much as possible even to the extent of introducing forced attrition into the Regular Army Officer Corps to do so.

c. Under the present promotion laws officers are promoted to all grades up to and including the grade of colonel entirely on the basis of length of service and seniority. Such promotions are made regardless of duties of the increased grade, the only requirement being to avoid separation resulting from courts martial or reclassification action. To correct this unsatisfactory condition an element of selection must be introduced into any promotion at least to the extent that the individual being considered must be adjudged as fully qualified to hold the advanced grade.

d. Under present laws promotion to the grade of colonel is on the basis of seniority as vacancies occur in the promotion list components and automatic in the Medical Department and for Chaplains. There are two inconsistencies with respect to promotions to this grade:

(1) Not only is the grade of colonel of great importance in the command structure of the Army but also the number of promotion list vacancies in this grade are limited by law. Hence, it follows that great care should be taken in promoting only the best qualified and most capable officers to this grade. At the present time lieutenant colonels are promoted to this grade in the order of their seniority regardless as to whether they are the most qualified lieutenant colonels eligible, or for that matter, whether they are qualified at all. This has in the past been adjudged as the fairest way to promote officers to the grade of colonel; however, since many officers, due to a lack of vacancy in this grade, are retired for age while lieutenant colonels, regardless of their ability, the system is in reality not fair to the individuals of the Officer Corps, and the system is manifestly to the disadvantage of the government when any officer but the best is promoted to this grade.

(2) There appears to be no good reason why the number of colonel's vacancies in the promotion list components should be limited in number and the colonel's vacancies in the Medical Department and for Chaplains be unlimited. Rather they should both be limited to the number needed and officers promoted to fill these vacancies, on the basis of selection only.

e. There is no provision under existing law to make permanent promotions to fill minimum grade requirements. Promotion should be authorized without regard to minimum years of service when such action is necessary to fill minimum grade requirements.

3. Corrective measures needed.

a. Officers should be promoted to the grade of colonel only by selection. The number of colonels has to be limited because of the nature and purpose of the grade. To give every lieutenant colonel an opportunity to compete for promotion and if selected, to reach the grade at a reasonably young age the War Department should have authority to make selection from all lieutenant colonels including those who complete one year's service in that grade. This will mean normally from officers who have completed 22 years' service. In order to give all officers a relatively even chance the War Department should be able to establish each year, and for each promotion list, the amount of service required for officers to become eligible. The number of officers in each service year group varies. For example, at the present time, on the Army Promotion List there are about 2,500 lieutenant colonels who have completed 25 years service. Within a few years the number with that much service will fall off considerably. Then it will rise again.

b. There should be no automatic promotion to any grade. Before an officer is advanced his record should be completely studied and only those who very definitely are good enough should be promoted. Those who fall of promotion should be eliminated otherwise they will stagnate or overflow the lower grades.

c. Provision should be made for promotion whenever necessary to fill vacancies. When the (Please turn to Back Page)

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Secretary of War's explanation of elimination feature of retirement bill?

Chart of proposed organization for a Department of National Defense?

Coast Guard studying further rank reductions?

Under Secretary of War praises industrial power?

Assistant Secretary of the Navy cites Navy's industrial contacts?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Service Views on the Effect of Atomic Bombs on National Security

FOLLOWING is the full text of the document "The Effects of the Atomic Bomb on National Security (An Expression of War Department Thinking)," as submitted to Congress this week:

PART I

CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB

In order properly to consider the effects of the atomic bomb on our National Security, it is necessary to discuss briefly the capabilities and limitations of the weapon. The nature of the atomic bomb, involving as it does a great scientific discovery, and the security measures adopted to safeguard its development and employment, have given rise to false claims and false impressions which have hampered its correct evaluation.

The atomic bomb releases energy in three forms: radiant heat (as in other explosions, but much more intense, due to the extremely high temperature and to the size of the characteristic fire-ball), radiation (similar to X-ray or radium effects), and blast or pressure (similar to ordinary explosions but much more severe). The temperature at the center of the explosion is estimated at millions of degrees Centigrade and even at the edges of the characteristic fire-ball it is placed at between 3,000 and 9,000 degrees C. Burns of unprotected skin occur as far as 13,000 feet from an explosion in the air; however, the heat is of only a fraction of a second's duration and even light clothing or the shadow of a building affords considerable protection at some distance from the explosion. The radiation effects are highly penetrating and are lethal for an average distance of 3,000 feet from a point directly under an air-burst such as that occurring at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They are caused primarily by gamma rays, which are very intense and penetrating X-rays, by released neutrons, and by the radioactive particles which result from the explosion. The lingering effects of radiation are not accurately known as yet. In the case of a high air-burst over ground or water, it appears that the area can be entered within a matter of hours without harmful effects. On the other hand, radioactivity such as resulted from the underwater explosion at Bikini may deny access to an area or an object such as a ship for many months. The blast effects are essentially those of conventional large high explosive weapons, though on a much larger scale. The energy equivalent of an atomic bomb is estimated at 20,000 tons of TNT if the 20,000 tons of TNT were detonated in one charge. If compared to the total equivalent blast damage of a number of smaller charges set off in efficiently dispersed locations, the effectiveness is something of the order of 800 to 900 tons of TNT. The destruction effected at Hiroshima and Nagasaki covered between 3½ and 7 square miles, including the areas of absolute and serious damage.

The atomic bomb is not an all purpose weapon; in fact, it is rather narrowly limited in its employment due to its great destructive power (which is not significantly reducible at present), and its relative high cost as a single weapon. In a restricted sense, it is just another bomb, particularly suited for purposes of destruction of major targets, such as cities, industrial concentrations and major military targets. In a broader and more accurate sense, it is "a decision in a package," providing a means of wiping out large segments of civilization. The casualties at Hiroshima were 70,000-80,000 killed and a like number injured; those at Nagasaki 35,000-40,000 killed and another 35,000-40,000 injured. The bomb itself is of little value without the means to deliver it on a selected target. Any consideration of the atomic bomb, therefore, must take into account the vehicles by which the atomic explosive is delivered. At the present time means of delivery under tactical conditions are limited to long-range heavy bomber type aircraft, or to surreptitious transportation, to placement on, and detonation at a target.

Future developments will likely make possible the employment of atomic explosives by such other means as pilotless aircraft, and as war-heads in guided missiles and torpedoes. It may also make possible the employment of atomic weapons other than explosives. Such weapons might make use of the radioactive effects of particles dispersed by means other than an explosion, thus providing the radiation effects without the accompanying blast and heat effects.

PART II

THE OBJECTIVE AND REQUIREMENTS OF SATISFACTORY INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

We recognize that satisfactory international control of atomic energy provides the only alternative to a future atomic armament race with attendant world-wide day-to-day fear of atomic attack; therefore, we support fully the present efforts to establish such international control. We are aware that to be effective a system of international control must include:

- An international agency with power to control atomic activities.
- Right of access to, and freedom of movement within, the borders of all nations, to insure adequate inspection for violations.
- Proper safeguards to protect complying states against the actions of any state violating the agreements. In the final analysis such safeguards must include the readiness to impose sanctions, including war, upon the violator.

Therefore, before sharing our atomic knowledge with the nations of the world, we shall insist that these three basic elements be accepted in the control system.

We appreciate that the most we can expect from a system of international atomic control is a period of approximately one year in which to prepare for a full-scale atomic attack with significant quantities of bombs after warning has been given of a major violation of international control regulations on the part of one nation or a group of nations; therefore, we must retain indefinitely, in accord with international agreements, our knowledge and industrial capacity to produce atomic weapons. The employment of such other atomic weapons as radioactive particles or materials is not only possible but also might be effected with little or no warning, since such material would be a readily available by-product of atomic power plants, once developed. This possibility demands our continual vigilance and investigation.

PART III

THE IMPORTANCE OF TIME

At present, to the best of our knowledge, only the U. S. has developed and manufactured atomic bombs. Other nations are making strong efforts to develop this weapon, but our best estimates indicate that it will take any other nation several years successfully to complete one bomb. It is further estimated that unless a new, "short-cut" technique is developed, and this is not foreseen at present, an additional period of several years will be required before the successful nation could produce a significant number of bombs (significant in the sense that they would provide an important military capability). These calculations lead us to two conclusions:

- For a number of years, perhaps as many as eight to fifteen, only the U. S. will possess atomic bombs in significant quantities.
- After the period mentioned in a above, other nations will possess atomic bombs in significant quantities.

These conclusions are reached without considering the possibility of successfully completing satisfactory international control of atomic energy. If international control is achieved, the U. S. will presumably dispose of its bombs upon satisfactory implementation of the other provisions of the agreement which call for proper safeguards and rights of inspection. It is apparent that a period of time will elapse before final disposition of the U. S. stockpile. Five years from the date of agreement on international control is judged a reasonable figure for such a period. At the end of this period all nations would have access to the know-how of making bombs, but no nation would have authority to do so. Another figure of significance is the estimated time required to produce atomic bombs in significant numbers after illegal seizure of facilities by a violator of the international control agreements. This figure is estimated at one year.

Assuming, then, that international control were made operative in the near future we can draw these three conclusions:

- For a period of about five years only the U. S. will possess atomic bombs in significant quantities.
- After a period of about five years no nation will possess atomic bombs in significant quantities.
- After a period of about five years the U. S. and other nations, by openly violating agreements, can produce in approximately one year significant quantities of atomic bombs.

Considering the two sets of conclusions tabulated above, and noting that the security of the U. S. requires that the most disadvantageous possibilities must dictate our minimum measures for security, it is apparent that we must be prepared to meet the threat of: atomic warfare, with one year's notice, at any time after about five years; atomic warfare, without prior notice, after an interim period of several years (estimated variously from eight to fifteen); and "conventional" warfare at any time.

In the discussion to follow, emphasis will be placed on the future period when other nations, as well as the U. S., possess significant quantities of atomic bombs. It must be borne in mind, however, that this military atomic age is still an estimated minimum of several years in the future. In the meantime our strategy, tactics, weapons, and political and military requirements must undergo gradual evolution. In such a manner that we will attain the advantages of accelerated development and acceptance of the new, while simultaneously retaining the full security afforded by the old. Time is an all-important factor in our military posture.

THE EFFECT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB ON OUR POLITICAL REQUIREMENTS

The total destruction of a nation's resources which has evolved from the development of strategic bombing has been brought to culmination by the atomic bomb. The end of an atomic war may find both victor and vanquished in a state of almost complete ruin. It follows that winning the war may well not be preserving national security. With minor exceptions, the U. S., due principally to its geographic position, has never been threatened with a destructive war fought on its own territory. Even the appearance of strategic bombers and missiles such as the V-2 posed no immediately serious threat for the population and industry of this country during World War II. The development of long range aircraft and guided missiles, however, coupled with the introduction of atomic explosives now makes the U. S. vulnerable to the destructive effects of total war and leaves us in the position of no longer being able to count so heavily on our geographical location for the protection of our homeland.

The "cushion of time," which we have historically enjoyed for the mobilization of our resources, both manpower and industry, is lost. The loss of our "cushion of time" results not from the atomic bomb alone, but also from the means of delivery, the long range bombers. As time goes on and long range missiles and other means of delivery are developed, the effectiveness of surprise attack will be reinforced. The present technical capability, however, of making one-way bombing trips from distant portions of the globe to targets in the U. S. proves that the problem is a current one. We are prevented by our form of government and our constitutional processes from launching surprise attacks against potential enemies, but unfortunately the reverse is not true; whereas our Congress has the sole right to declare war and whereas our moral position in the world and the force of our public opinion prevents our leaders from initiating an undeclared war, the same is not true of possible aggressors who, with their totalitarian forms of government and their uninformed or misinformed populace are able to launch surprise blows against the U. S. This military disadvantage is a sacrifice we inherently make in the interest of our democratic way of life. Our military strategy must take it into account and devise ways and means of decreasing the scale of its disadvantageous effects.

From a political point of view, then, of vital importance to counteract our loss of a cushion of time is a need for allies. We cannot stand alone in the world today, if for no other reason than lack of sufficient strength to do so. Balance of power is still a factor in preventing war, and will remain so until the United Nations concepts have developed sufficiently to outmode it. The shock of a powerful aggressor, with modern weapons, including the atomic bomb, can be better absorbed by a number of nations than by a single nation. The ability to retaliate promptly, and eventually to overcome the aggressor, likewise is dependent, if success is to be reasonably certain, on bases, resources, and forces dispersed in more than one nation.

As a means of securing warning of impending attacks, we must have an effective, national intelligence service. We have never had an adequate intelligence service. A worldwide organization such as that employed by some other great powers has never been accepted by the open, democratic character of the American people, nor has it been, heretofore, a requirement for their security. Since we are a nation whose strength is a potential strength, requiring a certain amount of time to put it into action, it now becomes of supreme importance that we are apprised early of the possibility that a foreign power or powers may be plotting our destruction. We are the choice prize of any aggressor, the envy as far as the material things of life go, of every nation on earth. Adequate intelligence cannot wholly make up for the advantage we accord an opponent in giving him the initiative to attack by virtue of governmental structure, but by gaining prior knowledge of his intentions upon which to base increased alertness on our part, we can offset to some degree his favorable position. We must depart from our traditional position of isolation and inattention to the flow of events in other parts of the world. We must realistically indulge in all forms of intelligence procurement necessary to provide us with the best and most up-to-date information on all the activities of foreign nations which bear on their capabilities or desires to wage war against us. Emphasis is particularly required on the collection and processing of information dealing with scientific activities in foreign countries, information which is of value in furthering our own development programs as well as indicating potential enemy capabilities. This new interest in world affairs goes hand-in-hand with our comparatively recent realization of our overall, world-wide responsibilities and interests. Failure of our intelligence agencies

in the future, resulting in an "atomic Pearl Harbor," might well cost us our life as a nation.

At home we must strengthen our means of reducing the threat of espionage, sabotage, and subversion. The danger of crippling blows delivered by foreign agents or disaffected elements of the U. S. populace has mounted as atomic explosions have made possible sabotage incidents of far greater magnitude. A single atomic bomb, surreptitiously planted and remotely detonated can effectively destroy a large industrial concentration. The need for instant counter-offensive action underlines the importance that the machinery for effecting prompt retaliation must not be endangered by subversive activity. Subverted personnel in high governmental positions might readily destroy in the early hours after a surprise attack on the U. S. our capacity to avoid defeat by introducing delay in our countermeasures and our mobilization.

War today is total war. Since a future attack on the U. S. will be an attack on our industry and the communities serving our industry, we must be prepared to reduce to a minimum the damage, casualties, and displacement resulting from such an attack. The responsibility for carrying out measures of civil defense must be primarily a civilian responsibility, and the measures effected through civilian organization. In time of emergency the military must devote the bulk of its efforts and resources to its primary mission of destroying the enemy's will and capacity to conduct total war against us. The civil defense task if of such magnitude that the effort to meet it must be carried out on all levels, starting with individual citizens and extending up through municipal, state and federal government agencies. Federal assistance will surely be required in order that local provisions, methods, and equipment be standard so that aid and reinforcement may be furnished from one locality to another as the nature of the attack requires. In the federal government, a close tie between the military and the civil defense organization will have to be established. Total war inherently demands total mobilization which can only be given direction by a federal agency. The National Guard will bear heavy responsibilities, both for maintenance of law and order when attacks have broken down the normal processes, and also for the local defense against enemy attacks such as airborne operations which are likely to be experienced in connection with atomic bombing attacks. Damage control, repair of public utilities, reestablishment of control and communications and resumption of productive activity are primarily the functions of the community itself. Such measures will be the daily tasks of the "every man" in total war. He is in a battle position as truly as the soldier in uniform, and his dependence on discipline, training, and ability to act in concert with his fellowmen is as vital to the nation as is the soldier's. Provision must be made to accord him this training, to develop this discipline.

PART V

THE EFFECTS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB ON OUR MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

The atomic bomb is the successful result of history's greatest example of the cooperative effort of science, industry, and government to produce a weapon of war. The lesson it teaches is the extreme importance of continuing research and development efforts in the interest of National Security. These efforts must have as their objective the development of better offensive weapons, including improved atomic weapons of all types; defensive weapons and defensive measures for protection against present-day weapons and methods of warfare; and the knowledge with which to understand and estimate properly potential enemy capabilities with respect to new weapons and methods. Although present scientific opinion concludes that there is no effective means of defense against atomic weapons, as distinct from the carriers of such weapons, basic research may result in knowledge leading to measures which afford at least partial protection against or reduction of the effects of these weapons. Our future security may depend to a considerable degree on the successful pursuit of scientific endeavor in this direction. It is conceivable, of course, that defensive means may be developed against the aircraft and other carriers of atomic weapons which would greatly reduce the effectiveness of such carriers and hence of the atomic weapons themselves.

Our own research and development leading to the production of the bomb has taught us that it is possible for a nation to adapt scientific and industrial progress to warfare in such a manner as to affect decisively the outcome. Our military requirements now include as an item of prime importance a coordinated effort, civilian and military, designed to insure that the U. S. retains its world leadership in scientific and technological development as applied to weapons and methods of warfare.

(Please turn to Page 833)

Gen. McNarney Decorated

Secretary of War Patterson 7 April presented General Joseph T. McNarney, AAF Representative to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, with a citation and second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal. The award was made in recognition of General McNarney's exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service from November, 1945 to March, 1947 as Commanding General of the U. S. Forces, European Theater, and as Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Forces of Occupation in Germany.

March Enlistment Figures

Enlistments in the Regular Army totaled 20,223 in March. Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, Director of Personnel and Administration, War Department General Staff, said this week.

For the period 21 to 31 March enlistments were 5,234. Of these, 4,145 or 79 per cent were three-year enlistments.

April enlistments should reflect the efforts toward the recruiting program made during Army Week.

AGF Ends Winter Tests

Task Forces "Williwaw" and "Frigid" are now preparing to return to the United States from their bases on Adak in the Aleutians and Fairbanks, Alaska.

"Williwaw," commanded by Col. Joseph D. Raney, will sail 16 April from Adak for Seattle, Wash. "Frigid," under command of Col. Paul V. Kane, will return in two groups, with the first echelon leaving Fairbanks 18 April for San Francisco, Calif. The second echelon is scheduled to leave Fairbanks 10 May for Seattle.

UNITED STATES ARMY**Secretary Patterson Lauds USMA**

Secretary of War Patterson, speaking on "We the People" broadcast over the CBS network 6 April, the 30th anniversary of America's entry into the first World War, paid high tribute to the U. S. Military Academy.

"The chronicles of American history proudly acclaim the past achievements of West Point men," Secretary Patterson said. "The promise for the future is equally bright. The integrity, the character, the qualities of leadership inculcated at West Point are more necessary than ever. The West Point faculty has made a careful study of success and failure in battle and, as a result, is stressing more than ever training for leadership."

Status of Promotion

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 28 March 1947

PROMOTION LIST

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—Shuey E. Wolfe, CAC No. 697 (in col.); Vacancies—724; Last nomination to the grade of colonel—Charles S. Johnson, INF No. 916.

Senior Lt. Col.—Harry I. T. Creswell, INF No. 3.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Martin H. Burckes, FA No. 253.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—William J. Clinch, AC No. 364.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—John M. Reynolds, AC No. 282.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Frank P. Breitenbach, CAC No. 795.

NEW REGULAR ARMY APPOINTEES

Those nominated for promotion and listed in the 8 March issue of the *Army and Navy Journal* were subsequently confirmed and promoted.

Army Mutual Aid

The annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association was held in the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. 8 April. The Board of Directors reported that the Association is in excellent condition with a gain of over \$400,000 in the reserve during the past year, and the membership of the Association increased by more than 2,000 members. The mortality rate was below actuarial expectancy.

The following are the officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, President; Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, First Vice-President; Maj. Gen. Edward F. Witsell, Second Vice-President; and the following are additional Directors: Brig. Gen. Robert H. Dunlop; Col. John P. Dinsmore; Col. De Vere P. Armstrong; Col. Herbert G. Sparrow; Col. Richard D. LaGarde was reelected Secretary-Treasurer and Maj. Kenneth F. Hanst, Jr., was elected Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

The management has requested all who are members of the Association to mail in a postcard of their present mailing address. This request is made because the Army List and Directory is no longer published and it is important that the address of every member be recorded in the office of the Association in the War Department, Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

Changes in European Command

Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress, Director of Intelligence in the European Command, will assume command of the U. S. Constabulary in the European Command, succeeding Maj. Gen. Ernest L. Harmon, who is returning to the United States. Headquarters, EUCOM, has announced.

General Burress will be succeeded as Director of Intelligence EUCOM, by Maj. Gen. Robert L. Walsh, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy in 1916, a pioneer air officer, a former Commanding General of the South Atlantic Wing, Air Transport Command, and recently Commanding General of the 12th Tactical Air Command at Bad Kissingen.

General Walsh has reported for duty at Headquarters, EUCOM, but will have his headquarters in Berlin, where Mrs. Walsh will join him. They have two children in school in the United States.

The changes in command and staff assignments will become effective about 1 May.

Head Transportation School

Brig. Gen. George C. Stewart has been detailed as commandant of the Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Va., succeeding Col. Stephen W. Ackerman. Colonel Ackerman was named assistant commandant.

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Comments on Army Bill

Following are some of the comments written to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by officers of the Army on the new promotion bill proposed by the War Department.

Copies of all comments and suggestions sent to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be turned over to the members of the Senate and House Committees on Armed Services. These copies will contain no identification of the individual officers submitting them. The originals will be kept strictly confidential in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's offices.

Lt. Col., Inf: "Appoint a promotion board in each Army Area. Officers promoted to field grades or within field grades to appear before the board and further take written professional examination of at least three hours' duration."

Major, CAC: "I favor the bill as drafted." Major, Ord: "Some provision should be made for credit towards promotion and retirement for enlisted, commissioned and reserve commissioned service prior to 7 Dec. 1944 for newly integrated officers. If this is not provided for, West Point Graduates and those commissioned at a very young age will have a large advantage over older officers recently commissioned."

Maj., Inf: "Eliminates the last vestige of security an officer has. Provisions should be made to credit all past commissioned service toward promotion."

Lt. Col., FA: "It would destroy the morale and efficiency of the Army by making it an insecure career. It would encourage bootlicking. Keep the seniority system, and put some teeth into the Class B. Boards."

1st Lt., AC: "This bill will stop initiative and create yes men. No credit is given for honorable enlisted service which many of our present day officers have. Too much emphasis on age instead of experience."

Maj., Ord: "I favor the bill as drafted."

Col., QMC: "I believe that promotion to permanent rank should be by seniority with limited temporary promotion by selection to take care of outstanding officers."

1st Lt.: "Revise to provide for unlimited selection of a more strict guarantee of impartiality on part of selection board."

Lt. Col., FA: "Lacks adequate safeguards against abuse. Eliminates basic right of individuals to a fair hearing. Substitutes rule by edict and whim for rule by law. This measure would make it possible for a small group in control to so firmly entrench themselves in power by patronage and elimination of all possible opponents as to possibly even challenge the authority of civil government. (Reference) Under Sect. 8 (a) (6) and Sect. 10 (b) officers may be eliminated administratively without a hearing regardless of recommendation of Selection Board. Under Section 10 (e) (3) selection boards may be turned into rubber stamps. Under Section 5 (b) and Sect 17 (c) vacancies may be filled by temporary promotions 'without the advice and consent of the Senate' under terms to be fixed administratively. Unless some better yardstick than the discredited efficiency report system can be devised for measuring actual and potential capacity, selection is inadvisable."

Lt. Col., Inf: "This bill will make for Army politics and bootlicking. It will destroy the biggest selling point of the Army, i.e., security. If there is to be competition the pay must be raised to equal civilian opportunity for like ability. I favor the present bill but modified to force out automatically, ever so many years, officers who don't have a specified efficiency index."

Maj., Inf: "The bill will lower morale by opening the door to politics and favoritism inherent in a selection system."

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Extra Liberties at USNA

Rear Adm. James L. Holloway, jr., USN, Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., has announced that upon the recommendation of Rear Adm. Stuart H. Ingersoll, USN, Commandant of Midshipmen, he has approved the grant of four week-end liberties to each member of the first class during the period 4 April to 25 May inclusive. Prior to this time, each first classman has received two week-end liberties per term.

On 20 Feb. the Superintendent approved one week-end liberty per term for the members of the second class, who had previously had none.

Navy Distribution in Rank

The following table, representing the distribution of rank in the Navy on 1 March, permits an approximation of what would happen to existing temporary ranks were the Navy's proposed promotion bill to become law today.

The breakdown of USN, USNR, USN (T) and Staff Corps officers is the latest for which the Bureau of Naval Personnel has up-to-date figures. The totals are the numbers on active duty in each classification in their present temporary ranks.

The line marked "Proposed" shows the numbers of officers that would be authorized in each grade of the line—based on proposed percentages of distribution and assuming the line continued at a strength of 36,781 officers.

The percentages proposed for the line and each of the staff corps are .75% flag rank, 6% Captains, 12% Commanders, 18% Commanders, 24.75% Lieutenant Commanders, and 38.5% junior officers.

| | Flag | Capt. | Comdr. | Lt. Comdr. | Lieut. | Lt. (Jg) | Ens. | |
|----------|------|-------|--------|------------|--------|----------|-------|--------|
| USN | 264 | 2,212 | 2,532 | 3,623 | 3,048 | 2,792 | 2,498 | |
| USNR | 6 | 122 | 608 | 1,387 | 1,674 | 1,940 | 4,984 | |
| USN(T) | .. | .. | 17 | 682 | 4,228 | 3,663 | 501 | |
| Line | 270 | 2,334 | 3,157 | 5,692 | 8,950 | 8,395 | 7,983 | Total |
| Proposed | 275 | 2,206 | 4,413 | 6,620 | 9,103 | —14,160— | — | 36,781 |
| Staff | 56 | 745 | 1,440 | 1,590 | 1,830 | 3,986 | 1,251 | Total |
| | | | | | | | | 37,679 |

U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Active Credit For Navy Personnel

The House Committee on Armed Services this week reported favorably the bill, H.R. 1362, which would permit personnel of the Regular or Reserve forces of the Navy or Marine Corps, under a permanent (as amended by the committee) or temporary appointment as warrant or commissioned officer, to count all active service for purposes of promotion to commissioned warrant officer in the Navy or Marine Corps.

The committee reported that:

"Under existing law those men who served as temporary warrant officers with permanent enlisted status are permitted to count such service in the 6-year computation (required for promotion from Warrant officers to the rank of chief warrant officer) upon reappointment as permanent warrant officer. However, enlisted men initially appointed as temporary commissioned officers (including the grade of commissioned warrant officer) may not count such service under existing law in the required 6-year computation, if subsequently reappointed as permanent warrant officers."

Explanatory of the amendment making the provisions of the bill applicable to personnel under permanent, as well as temporary, appointment as warrant or commissioned officers in the Navy or Marine Corps, the committee has stated the bill was amended "in order to extend the same benefits as provided in this bill to those men who served in permanent grades for any period of time. It is the committee's belief that such amendment will protect the Reserve officer who held a permanent Reserve commission, who then determined to make the Navy or Marine Corps his career and who subsequently accepted the rank of warrant officer."

Comments on Navy Bill

The following comments on the Navy Department's proposed promotion bill have been received by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Capt., USN: "I favor the bill as drafted except as noted . . . Section 308, (a). The committee should look very carefully into this section which gives preferential treatment to the 'young admirals', some of whom had much to do with drafting this bill. For example, a rear admiral of the class of 1920 who made the grade in 1945 is guaranteed by this section retention without consideration for involuntary separation until he has thirty-five years' commissioned service, or until 1951. This gives him nine years as an admiral as against those who come along later who will have the minimum of five years. Thus, these 'young admirals' will continue 'in the saddle' for longer than would be their normal expectancy. They have been very well taken care of."

"It is quite probable that the rank of Commodore will be restored to conform to the rank of brigadier in the Army and Marine Corps, giving the commodores the position and pay of the present 'lower half' of the admiral list. I favor this procedure. However, there should be a safeguarding clause written into the legislation to protect the many captains who now have a right under previous legislation to retire with a promotion to rear admiral because of commendation for their performance of duty 'in action against the enemy.'"

Lt., USN: "I favor the bill as drafted except for part noted below: Officers eligible for limited duty classification must have 10 years' minimum enlisted service. This discriminates against officers (both warrant and commissioned) who were appointed from enlisted status with less than 10 years' enlisted service. They should not be penalized for demonstrating officer capabilities at a relatively early age, which led to earlier appointments."

Comdr., USN: "I oppose the bill as drafted. Bill increases Chaplain Corps by 56 1/4 %. Service needs more combatant officers more than chaplains. Service certainly does not need 56 1/4 % more. Money would be much better spent on enlisted men to man our ships."

Lt. Comdr., USN: "In general, I favor the bill as drafted, but wish to make the following comments: When an officer is passed over twice and is no longer eligible for promotion he should be given the option of accepting the terms of his dismissal or retirement, as the case may be, at once or remaining in the service for the period now specified in the bill. This is a small matter as far as cost to the government is concerned and means a great deal to the officer concerned as well as to the over-all efficiency of the Navy. This is based on the fact that an officer knowing that he is going to leave the service in a short time cannot keep his thoughts from his future plans for earning a livelihood. Morale would almost certainly be affected as, for instance, in my own case, being already twice passed over, I would be required to remain in the service for 6 years or more without hope of promotion."

Examinations to CPO

Examinations for advancement to Chief Petty Officer will be given on 16 April to qualified first class petty officers. Tests will be given for the following rates only:

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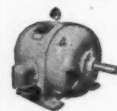
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USMC Line Officers to Supply Duty

The House Committee on Armed Services this week reported favorably on H.R. 1371, legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to assign officers of the line of the Marine Corps to supply duty only, in lieu of assignments to assistant quartermaster and assistant paymaster duty as provided in existing law.

In order that officers may specialize earlier in their career, the bill provides for such assignment from the rank of captain to colonel inclusive. Existing law provides for assignment of majors through colonel.

An amendment to the original bill proposes in the Secretary of the Navy authority, in keeping with the new Navy promotion bill to determine the number of brigadier generals to be appointed for supply duty. The bill limited the number to six.

Because of the consolidation of the Paymaster and Quartermaster Departments of the Marine Corps into the Supply Department, with the accompanying increase of responsibilities, the rank of the head of this Department would be major general.

Adm. Glassford Joins RCA

Appointment of Vice Adm. William A. Glassford, USN-Ret., as European Manager for activities of the Radio Corporation of America in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe was announced this week by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of RCA, following a meeting of the Board of Directors. His headquarters will be at 43 Berkeley Square, London.

Admiral Glassford served with distinction in World War I and World War II, and upon conclusion of the latter conflict became Commander of U. S. Naval Forces in Germany, in control of sea communications for the U. S. Army of Occupation. He participated in negotiations with the British, French and Germans in solving the German and Austrian inland water-way problems, and was American representative on the Tripartite Commission with the British and Russians for division of the German Fleet and Merchant Marine.

Admiral Glassford's retirement from the Navy became effective on 1 March, after 45 years of service.

Election of Glen McDaniel as Vice President and General Attorney of RCA Communications, Inc., 66 Broad Street, also was announced.

Mr. McDaniel joined RCA Communications as General Counsel in February, 1946, after serving as Chairman of the Navy Board of Contract Appeals and as Special Counsel to Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal when Mr. Forrestal was Under Secretary.

Adm. Pye to Newspaper Post

Vice Adm. William S. Pye, USN (Ret.), wartime president of the Naval War College, has joined the staff of the San Diego Union as military analyst.

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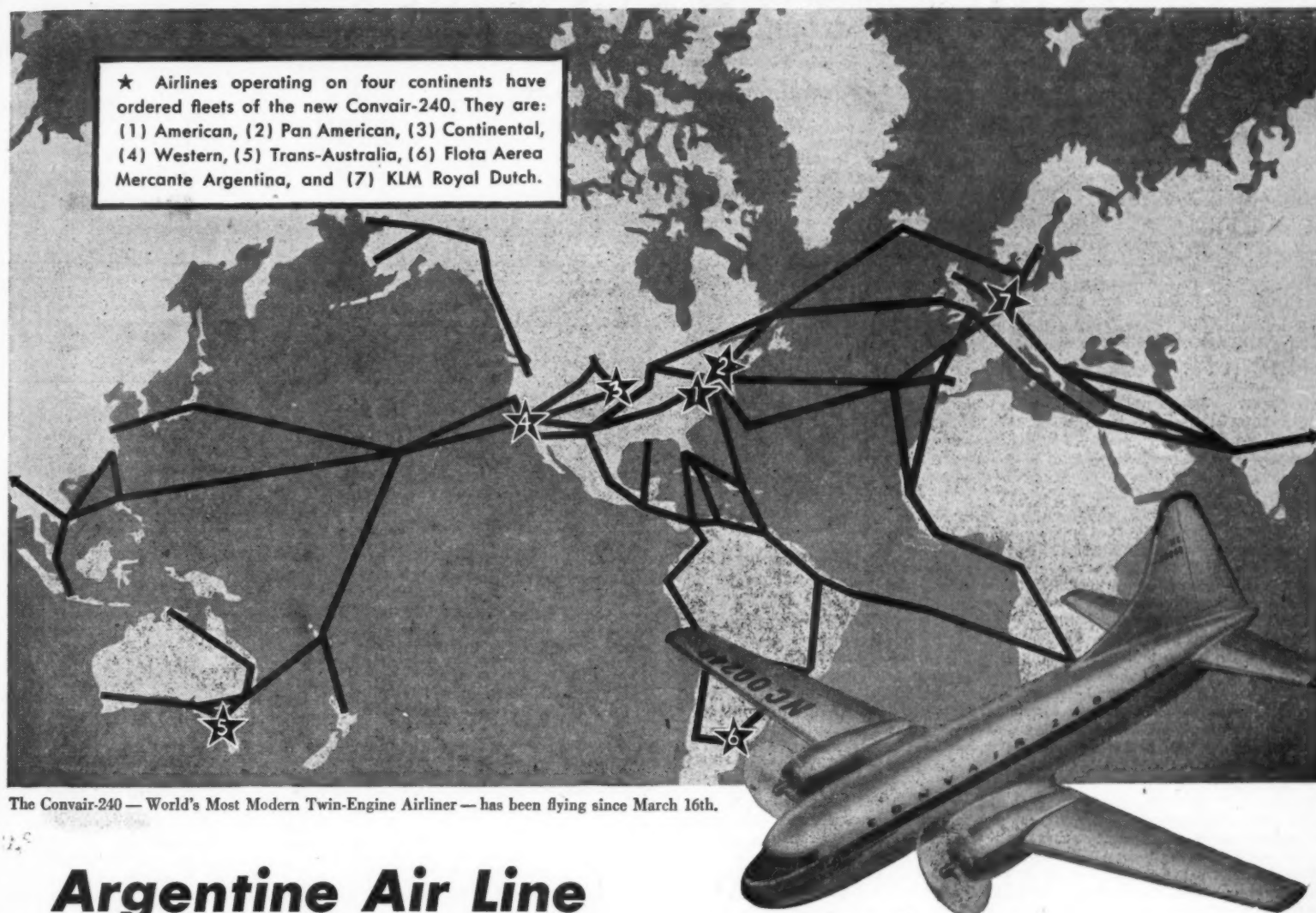
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★ Airlines operating on four continents have ordered fleets of the new Convair-240. They are: (1) American, (2) Pan American, (3) Continental, (4) Western, (5) Trans-Australia, (6) Flota Aerea Mercante Argentina, and (7) KLM Royal Dutch.



The Convair-240 — World's Most Modern Twin-Engine Airliner — has been flying since March 16th.

Argentine Air Line

orders 5 new CONVAIR-240's!

FLOTA Aerea Mercante Argentina (FAMA) has ordered a fleet of 5 new Convair-240's at a cost of approximately 1½ million dollars. It is the seventh major airline to order the world's most modern twin-engine airliner.

FAMA will assign their new Convair-240's to the important Buenos Aires-Rio De Janeiro and Buenos Aires-Santiago routes. FAMA passengers, crossing the high Andes, are going to enjoy the low-level flight comfort of the Convair-240's pressurized and air conditioned cabin . . .

. . . as well as 300-mile-per-hour speed

In choosing its new airliners, FAMA has joined the growing list of world-famous airlines which have placed orders for the Convair-240, built by Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation . .

The company which built approximately 37,000 planes during war . . the company which organized and operated a vast trans-Pacific airlines service for the Air Transport Command.

The new Convair-240 will carry 40 passengers at 300 miles per hour . . and at an exceptionally low operating cost per passenger mile. But that's only part of the story . .

Below you'll find some of the reasons why the modern Convair-240, with its many innovations, establishes an entirely new concept of "Air Travel for Everybody!"

Why you'll enjoy flying in the Convair-240

1. Air-conditioned comfort! Completely air-conditioned. Cool air, with controlled humidity — and radiant-wall heating — insure your comfort winter or summer.

2. 40 Passengers—at 300 m.p.h.! With two 2400-h.p. engines you fly at 300 miles per hour.

3. Auxiliary jet-exhaust thrust—for added speed! The Convair-240 is the first commercial transport plane to utilize this modern principal.

4. Reversible-pitch propellers for smoother landings! In addition to hydraulic wheel brakes and wing flaps, the Convair-240 has reversible-pitch propellers, can come to a full stop in a much shorter distance.

5. "Low level" flight comfort at high altitudes! Cabin air pressure is automatically controlled for passenger comfort regardless of altitude.

6. Heated wings prevent icing! The Convair-240 uses the anti-icing safety system developed for combat planes by Consolidated Vultee during the war. Wings and tail are heated — ice and snow melt on contact.

7. Lands level! The Convair-240 lands level on tricycle gear, and is still level when it comes to a stop.

8. You relax in easy-chair comfort! A newly designed type of reclining seat gives you all the leg room you want. There's no bumping your knees against the seat ahead.

Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation

San Diego, California • Downey, California • Wayne, Michigan (Stinson Division) • Fort Worth, Texas • Nashville, Tennessee

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Subscription rates—To individual members of the Services and their families: One year, \$5.00; two years, \$9.00; six months, \$3.00. To civilians, and organizations: One year, \$7.00; two years, \$12.00; six months, \$4.00.

Foreign postage \$1 additional per year
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation

Advertising Consultant:

James O'Shaughnessy
17 East 42d St., New York City
Murray Hill 2-1422

Published Every Saturday by the

Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest
Washington 9, D. C.

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

Eastern Representatives:

Clark & Healey
206 East 42d St.
New York 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 4-6317

Western Representative:

Hil F. Best
131 W. Lafayette St., Detroit 26, Mich.
RA 7296
Rm. 1715, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1
Rm. 310 Citizens Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Ch. 4050

"The Army and Navy Journal is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—
From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 28, 1863.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1947

"The war we just finished cost us \$50 billion dollars. That is no excuse for spending either one dollar or a billion unnecessarily, but that staggering sum should make us realize that we cannot afford another one."—SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL.

THE timely revelation of the War and Navy Departments' stark and realistic views of the effect of the atomic bomb on our National Security coincident with the official launching of the Atomic Energy Commission through the Senate's confirmation of its members should serve to impress upon the commission the gravity of the responsibility entrusted to it. While the Senate's discussion gave great emphasis to the problems of atomic power and the part public and private ownership should play in its distribution, and thus might lead to an impression that these matters are of primary concern, it must not be forgotten that the law itself specifies that development activities must be "subject at all times to the paramount objective of assuring the Common Defense and Security." The facts now brought out by the War and Navy Departments show the criticalness of our situation and the false sense of security that would be set up if we rest too heavily on the laurels won by our development and present sole possession of history's most devastating weapon. It is estimated that other nations, now sedulously engaged in atomic research, will be ready within eight to fifteen years to produce bombs in significant quantities. Even under an international agreement on control we could expect a period of approximately only one year in which to prepare for a full-scale atomic attack after warning has been given of a major violation of regulations. It is clear, therefore, that with or without an international understanding we must retain indefinitely, within the limits of any agreements, our research facilities and industrial capacity to produce bombs. Moreover, the War Department points out that the "employment of such other atomic weapons as radioactive particles or materials is not only possible but also might be effected with little or no warning." These are stern, sobering facts which should inspire the new Commission with a firm resolve to work most closely with the Army and Navy for the fortification of our National Security and the protection of our secrets. It was brought out during the Senate hearings that Mr. Lillenthal, chairman of the Commission, had not, since the formation of the commission, consulted with Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, USA, former head of the Manhattan District, now a member of the Commission's Military Liaison Committee, and the most experienced man in the world on the over-all atomic warfare picture. Senators charged that Mr. Lillenthal had not met the intent of Congress that the Military Liaison Committee be advised of everything going on in the Commission. The Commission must by its future actions disprove these charges or our Nation will be in jeopardy. Under the law the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy retains a check on the Commission through its requirement for semi-annual reports, but in an atomic age time is so important that this means of control can not be fully effective. Results are up to the Commission.

WHEN the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill reaches the floor of the Senate we urge that body to give such support and endorsement to the United States Coast Guard that its action will serve as a repudiation of the unwarranted slurs cast upon that fine component of the National Defense team by Representative Gordon Canfield (R-NJ) and his subcommittee which handled the bill in the House. In spite of a vigorous defense by Representative Schuyler Otis Bland (D-Va), and others, the House accepted without change the total of \$97,000,000 recommended by its Appropriations Committee, a reduction of \$38,000,000 from the figure recommended by the Bureau of the Budget which already had cut \$61,000,000 from the original Departmental estimates. Mr. Canfield's attack on the Coast Guard was particularly bitter, charging its administration with "waste," "extravagance," and the pursuance of "grandiose schemes." He cited a statement by the Secretary of the Treasury that the present functions of the Coast Guard are of a "non-military nature" and with this as a basis gave assurance to the House that a cut in the Coast Guard is not a cut in National Defense, thus completely ignoring the facts and discounting its participation in every war in our history and its valiant record in World War II, particularly the leading part it played in operating landing boats in virtually all the amphibious operations in Europe and the Pacific, the transportation of troops and goods, and the conveying of merchant ships. It operated not only its own 4,266 vessels, but 600 Army and Navy vessels including LST's, LCI's, troop transports, destroyer escorts, frigates, tankers, sub chasers, etc. He neglected too, to mention the explosion of the USS Serpens off Guadalcanal when 200 Coast Guardsmen lost their lives. Representative Canfield justified the cut in appropriations by stating that he wants to stop the Coast Guard from doing "blue water" work and keep them in home waters. He failed to report that "blue water" work is not new to the Coast Guard, that they have operated the International Ice Patrol since 1915, that they are charged with the enforcement of all laws of the United States on the high seas, as well as the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation at our overseas possessions, that they operate the Air-Sea Rescue service, and that modern developments such as loran and the ocean weather stations have increased their overseas responsibilities. The millions who served in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and saw the Coast Guard in action in both oceans and at many beachheads know and appreciate its value as a military service. We urge the Senate to take action not only to provide the funds necessary for it to carry on its duties under the law and to keep it in readiness as a component of the National Defense team, but also to express the respect and faith the American people have in its Coast Guard.

Service Humor

Too Early

It was reported to the Skipper that a certain man was in the habit of absorbing more alcohol than was good for him. He determined to do his duty and look into the matter. The next day he met the man in question shortly after breakfast and asked: "Jones, do you drink?"

"Why, why, why," stammered Jones, "Why, yes, Captain, but not so early in the morning, thank you."

—USNH Oakland Oak Leaf.

Justice

Our correspondent in the heart of Africa informs us that he recently witnessed a Mama Kangaroo murdering her little one for eating crackers in bed.

—The Pointer.

Nuts

I always enjoy the one about the woman who was advised to see a psychiatrist.

"Doctor, there's really nothing the matter with me, I just happen to like potato pancakes."

"You're right," the doctor agreed, "there's nothing wrong in that. I happen to be very fond of potato pancakes myself."

"You are?" exclaimed the delighted woman. "You must come to my home sometime. I have trunks full of them."

—Camp Beale Beakner.

With Music

It is said that people who stammer often sing well. A deckhand who suffered from an impediment in his speech ran to the captain on the bridge during a storm and started: "P-p-please, s-s-sir."

"For goodness sake, hurry up," said the captain, irritably. "If you can't say it, sing it."

The deckhand took a very long breath and sang: "Should auld acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind; the first mate's fallen overboard; he's half a mile behind."

—Scott Field Broadcaster.

Publicity

A sailor came to an island, and was driving around the countryside for the first time, and as he was driving along the highway, saw a large sign, "Drive Slow. This Means You." The sailor stopped in surprise and exclaimed: "My gosh, how did they know I was here!"

Trend

A young boy came home with a very unsatisfactory report card.

"Oh dear," said his mother, "what is the trouble?"

"There isn't any trouble," said the youngster. "You know how things are always marked down after the holidays."

—Aberdeen Flaming Bomb.

Daffy Definition

An oboe is an ill wind that nobody blows good.

—Camp Lee Traveler.

Drool!

A mint julep is a depth bomb with a southern drawl.

—USNH Oakland Oak Leaf.

Sales Resistance

Clerk: "Now, see here, little girl, I can't spend the whole day showing you penny toys. Do you want the earth with a little red fence around it for 1 cent?"

Little Girl: "Let me see it."

—Fort Belvoir Castle.

Ask The Journal

(This Department is maintained as a service for Army and Navy Journal subscribers. Please send return postage for direct reply.)

M. B.—For information concerning regulations on the new Army uniform see WD Circulars 88, 1946 and 61, 1947.

B. J.—The "Army Wife" was written by Nancy Shea and is published by Harper and Brothers, New York, N. Y.

W. G.—We have been advised by the War Department that the Air Reserve officers' annual lump sum payment of \$500.00 is taxable, in the year it is collected.

H. S. H.—The Navy Department states that the policy of not permitting Ensigns to marry after graduation from the Academy was suspended during the War. Although not permitted to marry prior to graduation, Ensigns may now marry immediately after graduation from the Academy. It has not yet been decided whether or not this is to be a permanent policy.

L. C. P.—The War Department has advised us that citizens of the United States, the Philippine Islands and countries with which the United States was allied during World War II were authorized commissions in the Army of the United States (if otherwise eligible). The authority for this was given as AR 605-10 and Public Law 252, 77th Congress.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Rewarding 12 years of service as Navy Liaison Officer for the House Naval Committee, the President has awarded the Legion of Merit to Capt. Isaac C. Bogart, USN-Ret., presenting it to him this week through Vice Adm. Richard L. Conolly, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations.

10 Years Ago

Selection of Brig. Gen. Charles D. Heron to be a major general of the line follows shortly after his admirable handling of the Sixth Corps Area's portion of the work in connection with the gigantic flood relief.

25 Years Ago

Lt. Comdr. M. C. Bowman has been ordered to the Bushnell and Lt. Comdr. Bolivar V. Meade to the Submarine Base to relieve him. Mrs. Bowman and her little girls, Margaret and Martha Lee, and her nephew, Wilnot Rice, expect to return to the States on the April transport. (Submarine Base, Canal Zone news.)

50 Years Ago

Cadet Leahy announces that he is the sole surviving member of the Rifle and Revolver Team; that he holds all the offices of that organization, and is ready to meet any team in this country. (Annapolis news.) (Naval statistics indicate that the present Fleet Adm. William D. Leahy was the cadet referred to.)

80 Years Ago

War clouds gather again in Europe. This time it is the relations of France and Prussia that are menacing. But should war break out in any quarter, the whole continent might be convulsed. France joining with Prussia, all Germany, and Belgium, and Holland would take sides; then Turkey might pounce upon Greece, Russia upon Turkey, Italy upon Austria, England upon Spain.

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War—Robert P. Patterson
Under Secretary of War—Kenneth Royall
Assistant Secretary of War—Howard C. Petersen

Assistant Secretary of War, Air—W. Stuart Symington

Chief of Staff—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower

GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. Clarence S. Ridley, retd. stat. age.

Brig. Gen. James F. Phillips is detailed as a member of GSC and asgd to the WDGS.

Brig. Gen. Bartlett Beaman is reld fr asgmt and dy in OAC as AS-1 Hq AAF, Wash., D. C., and is asgd to Det of Patients Walter Reed GH, Wash., D. C.

Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cranston is reld fr asgmt and dy w/2d Inf Div, Ft. Lewis, Wash., and is asgd to Hq 5th Army, Chicago, Ill.

Brig. Gen. George C. Stewart is detailed as Comdt of the Transportation Sch, Ft. Eustis, Va., vice Col. Stephen W. Ackerman, TC, hereby reld.

Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Powell (Lt. Col. Sig. C.) retd. p.d. as Brig. Gen.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL OF THE ARMY D. D. EISENHOWER, C of S

Maj. H. P. Halsell, Wash., D. C., to 5th Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Maj. G. E. Hesselbacher, Jr., Wash., D. C., to 5th Army, Chicago.

Infantry

Col. B. P. Purdue, Wash., D. C., to Hq AGF, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Col. E. Stevens, Cp Kilmer, N. J., to OC of S, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. T. R. Aaron, Augusta, to RTC, Ft. Jackson, S. C.

Lt. Col. E. C. Glasscock, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 232d ASU, Jackson, Miss.

Lt. Col. T. B. Hanford, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Comd & Gen Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Lt. Col. O. A. Leahy, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to TIS, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. A. A. Goodwin, Cp Beale, Calif., to RTC, Ft. Ord, Calif.

Lt. Col. C. V. Grafton, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 256th ASU, Columbus.

Lt. Col. H. E. Hellesen, San Francisco, to 6th Army 6406th ASU, Portland.

Lt. Col. L. F. Lester, Battle Creek, to Hq 5th Army, Chicago.

Lt. Col. G. L. Prindle, Wash., D. C., to RTC, Ft. Dix, N. J.

Maj. J. Dooley, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to RTC, Ft. Ord, Calif.

Maj. F. J. Erspamer, Tacoma, to 6005th ASU, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Maj. J. H. Harden, Charleston, to RTC, Ft. Jackson, S. C.

Maj. L. L. Holmes, Ft. Knox, Ky., to 2d Inf Div, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Maj. J. G. Stewart, Jr., Ft. Benning, Ga., to Gr Gen Sch, Ft. Riley, Kans.

Maj. H. C. Fields, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to AGF Bd No. 3, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. J. P. Leahy, Ft. Sill, Okla., to 5208th ASU, Lincoln, Nebr.

Maj. F. G. Lewis, Ft. Sill, Okla., to OC of S, Wash., D. C.

Maj. J. H. Scanlon, Cp Beale, Calif., to TIS, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. C. P. Sirles, Cp Beale, Calif., to 38th RCT, Cp Carson, Colo.

Maj. C. H. Yates, Buffalo, to 1st Army 1202d ASU, S. Portland, Me.

Maj. A. K. Zakby, Ft. Knox, Ky., to 2558th ASU, Louisville.

Capt. R. A. Broner, Ft. Monroe, Va., to 5th Army 5305 ASU, Detroit.

Capt. O. S. Camp, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to 3300th ASU, Birmingham, Ala.

Capt. J. B. Farnsworth, Jr., Ft. Sill, Okla., to Pers Ctr, Ft. Lawton, Wash.

Capt. R. E. Giesel, Ft. Benning, Ga., to 5252d ASU, Chicago.

Capt. C. A. Esch, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Pers Ctr, Ft. Lawton, Wash.

Capt. O. B. O'Neill, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 2d Inf Div, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. H. V. Richard, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Pers Ctr, Ft. Lawton, Wash.

Capt. W. J. Winter, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 5202d ASU, Chicago.

Capt. G. G. Bugg, Augusta, to RTC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. M. L. Harvey, Frankfort, Ky., to 6001st ASU, Sacramento, Calif.

Capt. R. J. Fitzharris, Wash., D. C., to RTC, Ft. Dix, N. J.

Capt. A. G. Honey, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 1st Army 1202d ASU, Ft. Banks, Mass.

Capt. L. J. Nelson, Baltimore, to RTC, Ft. Dix, N. J.

1st Lt. R. N. Duffy, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 3d Cav Gp, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.

1st Lt. H. E. Evans, Augusta, to RTC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

The Hon. Harry S. Truman, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy
Chief of Staff—Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret.
Military Aide—Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughn, AUS; Naval Aide—Rear Adm. James H. Fekett, USN

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy—James Forrestal
Under Secretary of the Navy—John L. Sullivan

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—W. John Kenney

Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air—John N. Brown

Chief of Naval Operations—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

3 April 1947

Captains

Robert E. Blich (AVH), NatiWarCollege, to staff, Cinc. Jt. Staff, Alaskan Command, as Deputy C of S (Navy).

Houston B. Fite, (MC), Terminal Island, to Naval Retraining Bd, San Diego.

Leon J. Huffman, CO, USS New Jersey BB-62, to General Board, Navy Dept.

Robert D. McGinnis, home, to Comdr. LST Squadron-1.

William N. Wylie, Budapest, to NA&NA(A), American Legation, Helsinki.

Commanders

Dale E. Cochran, New Haven, to XO, NOP, Louisville, Ky.

James H. Fortune, Jr., CO, USS Catamount, LSD-17, to staff, PG Sch, USNA, Annapolis.

Harold S. Hamlin, Jr., XO, USS Topeka, CL 67, to BuPers.

Hugh L. Hendrick, SC, NavWesPac, to nearest NavDist temp. duty.

Harry M. Mason, SC, (Ret.), home to Asst. to Dist SO, Com-5.

Donald A. Nienstedt, GenLineSch, Newport, to First Lt. and Damage Control officer, USS Tarawa, CV-40.

Robert I. Olsen, Naval Research Lab, to CO, USS Fiske, DD 842.

Robert A. Phillips, USNA, Annapolis, to CO, USS Shannon, DM-25.

Samuel B. Purdie, GenLineSch, Newport, to CO, USS Diachenko, APD-123.

Lyde E. Strickler, SubRon-6, to Engr. officer, USS Tarawa, CV-40.

Lieutenant Commanders

David S. Butler, (AVH), CO, NAS, Pensacola, to VPP-2.

Hollis W. Cooley, SC, USS Orion, AS 19, to BuSanda.

Charles C. Fenby, NAS Olathe, Kans., to OlnC and Final Controller, GCA Unit No. 21, NAS, Squantum.

Allen J. Graham, (D), PacResFilt, to RecSta, San Diego, for sep.

Morris E. Haller, (AVH), VPA-3, to staff, Fleet Sonar Sch, Key West.

Robert L. Jungbans, (AVH), USS Currituck, AV-7, to Helicopter Development Squadron-3, Lakehurst, N. J.

Robert F. Kenney, Guantanamo Bay, to NAS Corpus Christi.

Margaret Ann Orr, (NC), USNH Oakland, to USNH Dublin, Ga.

Charles J. Purcell, (AVH), Terminal Island, to Factory A, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.

(Please turn to Page 821)

April 12, 1947

MARINE CORPS

Commandant—General A. A. Vandegrift
Asst. Commandant—Maj. Gen. Samuel C. Shepherd, Jr.

Colonels

Saville T. Clark, 10th Marines, to Senior Crs, Naval War College.

Samuel B. Griffith, II, 4th Marines, to Senior Crs, Naval War College.

John D. Blanchard, HQMC, to Logistics Crs, Naval War College.

Albert D. Cooley, Naval War College, to staff, AWS JrCrs MCS MB Quantico.

Allen C. Koonce, Naval War College, to Hq, AirFMFPac.

Gordon Hall, HQMC, to Ofc of CNO, Navy Dept.

Randall M. Victory, NAD Earle, N. J., to 2dMarDiv.

Kenneth W. Benner, Camp Lejeune, to Pers. Dept., HQMC.

James M. Ranck, Jr., 1st Marines, to 1st-MarDiv.

Benjamin W. Gally, Los Angeles, to OlnC, Western RecrtdgDiv, San Francisco.

Francis M. Wulbern, San Francisco, to Mar-GarForPac.

Thomas C. Perrin, Wash., D. C., home to assume inactive status on retired list.

Frederick C. Bibush, on discharge from USNH Oakland, home to await retirement.

Lieutenant Colonels

George R. E. Shell, Naval War College, to duty on staff.

Robert O. Bowen, Naval War College, to staff, Comdr., PhibGroup-3.

(Please turn to Page 820)

COAST GUARD

Commandant—Admiral Joseph F. Farley
Asst. Comdt.—Rear Adm. Merlin O'Neill

Captain

Anthony M. Ziblich, 8thDistOfc, to indefinite sick leave.

Lieutenants

John E. Day, USAMGIK, to aids to navigation duty, 1stDistOfc.

Richard H. Welton, USCGC McCulloch, to USCGC Owaseco.

Lieutenants (junior grade)

Arva S. Alexander, Hq, to TraSta, Groton, John B. Lape, 1stDistOfc, to USCGC Spar.

Thomas P. McKenna, orders cancelled; remains on USCGC McCulloch.

Worley B. Ryan; resignation accepted effective 7 June.

Chief Warrant Officers

ChBoen Samuel Henson, Jr., MIO Cincinnati, to USCGC Greenbrier.

ChPhar Theodore DeCarrico, 5th DistOfc, to retired list 30 April.

Warrant Officers

Born James I. Scott, USCGC Sequoia, to 12thDistOfc.

Gun, John L. Gass, USCGC Icarus, to Opr-Base, Pier 9, New York, N. Y.



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FEAF Pilots Trained in GCA

The 7th Airways and Air Communications Service Wing of the Far East Air Forces reports that 1,000 aircraft landings under extremely adverse weather conditions have been successfully completed in the western Pacific with the aid of Ground Controlled Approach.

Headquarters FEAF has added to its training program a requirement whereby all pilots must complete at least two practice landings each month with the aid of GCA.

Allison Takes Over J-33

Complete responsibility for the Army Air Forces' J-133 jet engine, originally designed and developed by the General Electric Company, now is centered at the Allison Division of General Motors, Indianapolis, Ind., because of available facilities for mass production, the Air Materiel Command announced 21 March.

Extensive work to develop a new model of the J-33 is also underway at Allison in cooperation with engineers of the AAF Power Plant Laboratory at Wright Field. Soon to go into production, the new model will have an appreciable increase in take-off thrust over the present engine.

RCA Teleran Development Shown

Important laboratory advances in Teleran, the revolutionary system of television-radar air navigation and traffic control now being developed by the Radio Corporation of America and the Army Air Forces, were revealed 9 April at the first simulated flight demonstration of the system in a laboratory of the RCA Engineering Products Department at Camden, N. J.

In the demonstration, a special equipment installation in a flight-simulator, capable of duplicating all the maneuvers of a plane in flight, enabled aviation observers, seated in an enclosed cockpit, to observe on a Teleran screen their "progress" over a simulated aircraft course approaching the National Airport at Washington, D. C.

PRO 24th Comp. Wing

Hq. 24th Composite Wing, Boringuen Army Air Field, Puerto Rico—Capt. Robert J. Hennessy, recently arrived in the Caribbean theatre, and the former public relations officer at Scott Field, Illinois, has been assigned to this headquarters as public relations officer for Brig. Gen. John A. Samford's 24th Composite Wing of the Caribbean Air Command.

Tokyo Raiders Reunion

The fifth anniversary of the bombing of Tokyo by the Army Air Forces flyers led by Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle will be observed by the survivors of the raid with a reunion in Miami Beach, Fla., 18, 19, 20 April.

General Doolittle, who is now vice-president of an oil company with offices in New York, and most of the other raiders have indicated that they plan to attend the reunion.

Of the original 80 officers and enlisted men who flew the mission, 61 survive. Thirty-three of them are still in the AAF and 28 are now civilians. Of the 19 deceased members, three were executed by the Japanese; one died in a Japanese prison camp; one was killed bailing out over China; and two were believed to have drowned trying to reach land after their plane landed in a lake in China. Twelve others met death in crashes and other combat action after returning from the Tokyo raid.

5th Air Force Gunner School

The new Fifth Air Force Fighter Gunnery School recently opened at Ashiya Cantonment, Fukuoka, Japan, is acquainting fighter pilots with the most recent developments in deflection gunnery and use of rockets.

Established to standardize training methods and familiarize pilots with a new training program, emphasis is being placed on the most effective use of different types of bombs. The school is commanded by Maj. M. W. Henney, former aide to Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, commanding general of the Far East Air Forces.

AAF Aid Society

Announcement has been made that the annual meeting of the members and board of trustees of the Army Air Forces Aid Society will be held in the Air Room, 3E-1022, The Pentagon, Arlington, Va., at two o'clock P. M. on 6 May 1947.

XB-46 Makes Test Flight

The Army Air Forces' latest jet-propelled bomber, the consolidated Vultee XB-46, successfully completed its first test flight 2 April, remaining aloft 97 minutes.

The XB-46 took off from Lindbergh Field, Calif., and landed at Muroc Army Air Field.

A high-speed, high altitude bomber, the XB-46 is powered by four General Electric J-35 jet engines developing a total static thrust of 16,000 pounds. The fuselage is 106 feet long and the wing span 113 feet.

Experimental Training Plane

An intermediate training plane, developed to give the student a taste of the problems confronting the pilot of a modern high-speed, high-performance airplane and yet maintain the safety features inherently necessary in training craft has been developed and flown by the Navy.

The new plane, the XSM2J, built by North American Aviation, Incorporated, was "tailored" to fit the psychological and physiological needs of the student pilot. It is intended that the XSM2J-1 design will provide a plane simple enough for the student pilot to operate successfully at the beginning of his intermediate stage, yet not limit his flight experience by slow and over-simplified characteristics.

The new trainer resembles a more powerful service type aircraft more than it does the current training models. It is a low-wing, all-metal, two-place plane, with a tail hook for use in carrier training, and also equipped for dual instruction in fighter and dive-bomber tactics, instrument flying, and navigation.

Special features of the new trainer include dive brakes, machine guns for fixed gunnery training, rocket and bomb racks, a demand type oxygen regulator which is necessary because of the plane's greatly increased service ceiling of 30,000 feet, and a control panel by which the instructor can temporarily "knock out" any of the student's instruments to produce a simulated emergency.

The official announced that its top speed is 235 knots (270 miles an hour), almost 100 miles an hour faster than the current SNJ (Army AT-6), widely used trainer.

High Speed Test Developed

A gigantic argon, which fires as much as 50 pounds of aviation equipment and subjects it to "100 G" loads, has been developed by the Boeing Aircraft Company for testing the operation of new airplane devices and accessories during extreme acceleration.

The Boeing Acceleration Test Mortar shoots a cartridge loaded with electronic or mechanical equipment. Travelling but nine inches, the loaded cartridge attains speeds up to 50-miles per hour, creating an acceleration 100 times the forces of gravity. It is then slowed and stopped in a space of 90 to 100 inches. This enables engineers to actually test new equipment under conditions of severe acceleration and to observe all results before flight in an airplane.

Polar Weather Service

A series of routine weather reconnaissance flights over the North Pole has been started by the Air Weather Service of the Army Air Forces in a B-29 of the 59th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, 308th Reconnaissance Group.

The flights will obtain weather information which will be made available to all weather forecasting agencies of this and other countries. On the first flight, in addition to the crewmen, were Brig. Gen. Donald L. Yates, commanding general of the Air Weather Service, and Lt. Col. Karl T. Rauk, commanding officer of the 59th Squadron.

ATC Exhibit

503 Army Air Forces Base Unit, Washington, D. C.—The Air Transport Command Terminal at Washington National Airport will display a giant C-54 "Sky-master" to the public during an "Open House" to be held today 12 April, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., according to an announcement by Col. William S. Barksdale, Jr. commanding officer of the Air Forces Base.

The public is invited to observe the huge aircraft and many other exhibits including a C-47 "Skytrain" and a C-54 aircraft engine. Various Air Transport Command Services such as Aero-chart, Aero-weather and Air Communications will have displays in the ATO Terminal Lobby.

American Aviation Policy

Continuing failure to heed the warnings and recommendations of the official Air Coordinating Committee points up the need for Congressional action to establish firm American aviation policy, Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, USA (Ret.), President of the Aircraft Industries Association, told the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee 25 March.

The committee is conducting hearings on a bill (H. R. 2220) by Representative Hinshaw (R-Calif.), to establish a National Aviation Council.

General Echols said that the official Air Coordinating Committee had recommended a minimum annual production of 3,000 military planes "only after maintenance of world peace is well assured and a substantial degree of disarmament has taken place." Actual production in 1946, said General Echols, was only 1,330 military planes plus some 467 two and four engine transports possessing "reserve" value in a time of stress.

Aircraft, FMF Pacific

(Continued from First Page)

from attack, and how to act as anti-submarine patrols, and combat air patrols over task forces. They must learn to attack and sink moving and maneuvering ships with bombs and rockets and machine guns. To develop a flying team which can accomplish all these tasks is a job at which Marine fighter squadrons are working constantly. How well the Marines have accomplished these tasks in the past is proven by commendations by Army and Marine groundforce commanders, and by the commanding officers of Navy aircraft carriers on which the Marines have been based.

Marine aviation in peacetime is carrying out a program to train every officer and enlisted man in all phases of his job, and for any other more responsible job which might be his if any emergency should occur. The Marines have a reputation for being always ready. They are ready today to accomplish any task which their country might call upon them to accomplish.

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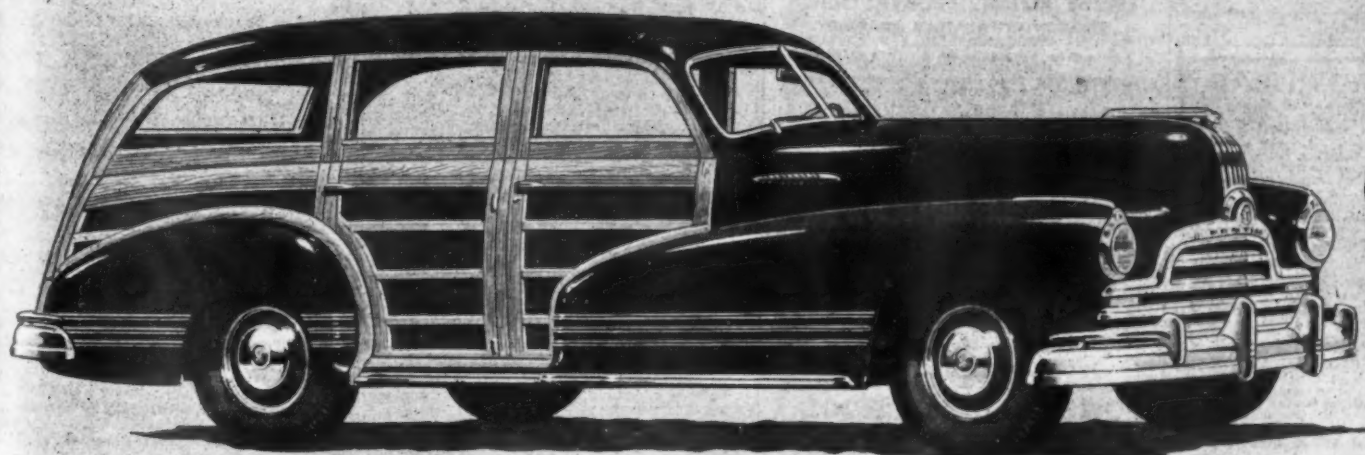
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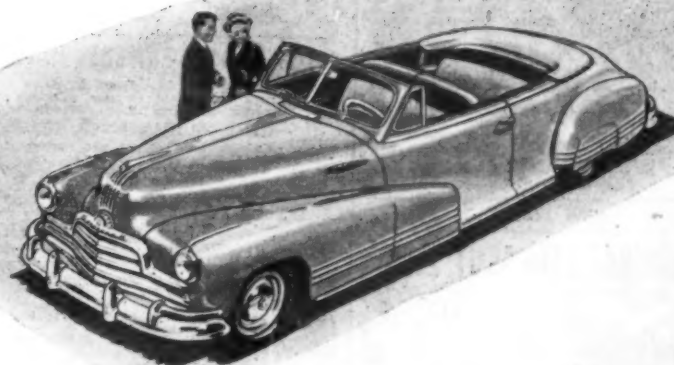
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Marine Corps Orders (Continued from Page 817)

Paul J. Negri, Naval War College, to TTU, PhilbTraComLant.
Richard W. Hayward, C&S College, Fort Leavenworth, to duty on staff.
Wood B. Kyle, C&SSch, Fort Leavenworth, to FMFPac.
Donald J. Decker, staff, CincPacFit, to AWS SrCrs MCS MB Quantico.
Norman Van Dam, Barstow, to staff, CincPacFit.
Reed M. Farwell, jr., Navy Dept., to Navy Regulations Board.
Richard C. Nutting, PSNSYd, to 2dMarDiv.
Henry S. Massie, 2dMarDiv, to 2d Combat-ServGrp (Medium).
Hewitt D. Adams, FMFPac, to MT&RC SDA.
Chester A. Henry, jr., D of P, to MT&RC SDA.
Clark J. Bennett, 2d Marines, to Supply-AdminCrs, Camp Lejeune.
Paul E. Wallace, 8th Marines, to Supply-AdminCrs, Camp Lejeune.

Philip W. John, PSNSYd, to MCR&SD, Barstow, Calif.
Charles B. Shepard, jr., 3dMarBrig, to Dir., 11thMCRDist, Los Angeles.
Elliott E. Bard, 1st MAWing, to HqBn, 1st-MarDiv.
William A. Rygg, USNH Oakland, to treatment at USNH Corona.
Robert E. MacFarlane, Terminal Island, home to be relieved of active duty.

Majors
David R. Griffin, FAS Fort Sill, to FMFPac.
Vernon A. Peltzer, FAS Fort Sill, to staff, FAS, MCS, MB Quantico.
John J. Wade, jr., FAS Fort Sill, to staff, MCS, MB Quantico.
Frank E. Garretson, InfSch, Fort Benning, to 3dMarBrig.
Max H. LaGrone, InfSch, Fort Benning, to MCS MB Quantico.
Edward W. Bryan, 5th Marines, to HqBn 1stMarDiv.
Edward G. Kurdziel, Wash., D. C., to 2d-MarDiv.
John L. Frothingham, Fort Sill, to 2dMarDiv.
Bennet G. Powers, 8th Marines, to MB, NAD, Earle, N. J.
Charles E. Dobson, jr., orders detaching

from NATB Pensacola are revoked.
Carl A. Sachs, Quantico, to MCEB Liaison office, AGF, Fort Benning.
Marlin C. Martin, jr., 2dMarDiv, to Supply-AdminCrs, Camp Lejeune.
Charles R. Baker, Quantico, to FMFPac.
Jack Cosley, HqSq, to SMS MAG-14.
Theodore Gooding, MCATS MCAS Quantico, to Hq, AirFMFPac.
Edmund A. Foss, orders to active duty revoked.
Harry B. Anderson, Memphis, to MB, NB, Boston.
William S. McLaughlin, 8th Marines, to OinC, DHRS, New York.
Walter J. Casp, Quantico, home to await retirement.
James R. Tucker, on discharge from USNH Philadelphia, home to await retirement.
Kenneth P. Dunkle, Great Lakes, resigned effective 14 May.

Captains
Edwin E. Rives, MCS Quantico, to TTU, PhilbTraComLant.
James S. Williams, DofS Phila., to NavOrd-Development Unit, Johns Hopkins U.
Charles G. Haskins, Louisville, to AWS JrCr MCS MB Quantico.
Howard P. Stevenson, USS Dayton, to OinC, DHRS, Louisville, Ky.
Johnny Jennings, MCB San Diego, to 3d-MarBrig.
Marshall L. Shaw, 1stEngrBn, to 3dBn (rein) 4th Marines.
Francis I. Fenton, jr., 2dMarDiv, to 2dBn 2dMarines.
Walter Smulski, 6thServDep, to DofS, Philadelphia.
Albert H. Wunderly, NSD Oakland, to MCS &RD, Barstow, Calif.
Vearle McKean, Norfolk NSYd, to 5thServ-Depot.
Edwin A. Dulak, to active duty, MAD, MARTC, NAS, Denver.
Donald V. Nahrang, InfSch, Fort Benning, to 2dMarDiv.
Charles Schultz, jr., InfSch, Fort Benning, to 2dMarDiv.
Charles E. Yale, Camp Lejeune, to Ofc. of Disb. Off., 2dMarDiv.
Richard M. Remington, MB, Wash., D. C., to MB, NGF, Wash., D. C.
George A. Lavis, to active duty as Recrtg&PubInfo Off., 9th MCRDist, Chicago.

From station listed, to MCAB Cherry Pt.: Stanley J. Poslusany, MarAirWest.
Walter R. Giles, AirFMFPac.
Louis A. Cortright, Johnsville, Pa.
Wallace M. Halbert, Philadelphia.
James R. Martin, Chanute Fld.
James T. Cotton, MCAB, to MCAS Cherry Point.
Robert C. Woten, MarAirWest, to VMF-312.
Henry M. Bourgeois, 1stMarDiv, to HqSq 1st MAWing.
Clarence W. Tuxbury, VMF-153, to HqSq 1st MAWing.
John J. Rollins, MCAS El Toro, to MWSS-1.
Parks J. Stallings, VMF-322, to VMF-115.
Walter E. Carr, VMF-323, to VMF-211.
Claude H. Lewis, jr., VMF(N)-533, to VMR-953.
Robert H. Mitchell, SMS, to HqSq MAG-15.
Ernest A. Buford, jr., MAG-14, to VMF-461.
Patrick Harrison, Chanute Fld, to MarAir-West.
Louis R. Largey, on discharge from USNH Corona, home to await retirement.

First Lieutenants
Stuart V. Schuyler, HQMC, to Supply-AdminCrs, Camp Lejeune.
John E. Cravit, 6thServDep, to DofS, Norfolk.
George S. Mansfield, 1stMarDiv, to Heavy AAAGrp, 1st AAABn.
Richard D. Temple, FMFPac, to 6thServ-Dep.
William S. Anthony, 2dMarDiv, to H&SCo 2dMarines.
George I. Hampton, NAS Jacksonville, to MCSupplyDepot, Quantico.
Clyde R. Roberts, Corpus Christi, to 3d-MarBrig.
Leonard Dooley, FMFPac, to 3dBn (rein) 4th Marines.
William J. McDevitt, to active duty as Recrtg&PubInfo, 4thMCRDist, Phila.
Harold R. Kurth, jr., orders detaching from MD, NDB, Portsmouth, N. H., are revoked.
Earnest H. Stone, jr., 49th Marine Depot Co, to MB, NB, Boston.
Nicholas H. Semino, Treasure Island, to SupplyAdminCrs, Camp Lejeune.
Harry B. Persinger, jr., USS Missouri, to 3dMarBrig.

Etheridge L. Carson; orders detaching from MB NAS Jacksonville are revoked.
From MarAirWest, to station indicated:
Thomas B. Dewett, jr., VMF-211.
Charles E. Dove, VMF-223.
Norman G. Ewers, MCAS Miramar.
Norman C. Wiley, MCAS Miramar.
Hugh D. Argo, HqSq MAG-25.
From MCAB Cherry Pt., to station indicated:
Chester M. Lupushansky, MarAirWest.
Oliver E. Dial, VMF-225.
Alfred F. McCabe, jr., VMF-225.
Francis K. Tomlinson, jr., MCAS.
From QM AdminCrs, Camp Lejeune, to MCAB Cherry Pt.:
Joseph L. Boll
G. H. Cearley, jr.

From HqSq MarAirWest, to MCAB Cherry Pt.:
Robert D. Green
James R. Priddy
Ernie M. Patras
"C" "L" Haney, Cherry Pt., to AirFMFPac.
Mario Caruso, Quantico, to AirFMFPac.
John W. Sullivan, MAG-14, to VMF-461.
Charles A. Broudy, VMF-323, to VMO-6.
William A. Harper, VMF-452, to VMO-6.
Odle "E" Howe, jr., Corpus Christi, to MAD NATB Pensacola.
Edward P. Stamford, 1st MAWing, to HqSq MarAirWest.
Harold W. Hawkins, VMR-153, to HqSq MAG-24.

John P. Kelley, MACSq-11, to VMF-461.
Lewis M. Schaller, AirFMFPac, to VMF-218.
Gerald D. Allen, 1stMAWing, to VMF-153.
Don G. Derryberry, VMF-115, to VMF-533.
Thomas J. Horgan, jr., MAG-31, to VMF-(N)-542.
Dick R. Kinser, Pensacola, to VMF-122.
Keith D. Nolan, VMF-312, to VMO-6.
George W. Piland, jr., HqSq, to SMS MAG-14.

Godfrey Muller, Corpus Christi, to MarAir-West.
Dean C. Barnum, on discharge from USNH San Diego, home to await retirement.
Harold V. Deering, USNH Bethesda, to MarAirWest.
James G. Moffat, Great Lakes, resigned effective 31 March.
Home to be relieved of active duty:
J. G. A. Knox
John Turanchik
Theodore W. Kessler
Ronald D. Lyons
Perry D. Jensen
Lester W. Corey

Second Lieutenants
Chew E. Lee, 5th Marines, to 12thServBn.
Cecil C. Spencer, 1st Marines, to 12ServBn.
Benjamin D. Lairson, VMF-218, to HqSq MarAirWest.
Paul B. Montague, VMF-211, to HqSq MarAirWest.
Harold R. Still, 1st MAWing, to HqSq MarAirWest.
Lee A. Kirshtein, 6thServDep, to HqBn ServComd, FMFPac.
Perry T. Brizey, Quantico, to FMFPac.
Ira P. Norfolk, Quantico, to FMFPac.
George F. Thayer, to active duty at NATB, Pensacola.
Herbert J. Korstange, NSD Oakland, to 3d-MarBrig.
Jack R. Hansen, to active duty with 3d-MarBrig.
Lyle H. Worster, USS Noble, to MB, NB, Portsmouth, N. H.
Gene M. McCain, Guantanamo Bay, to 2d-MarDiv.
Kenneth Samples, Dallas, resigned effective 27 March.
Home to be relieved of active duty:
Bernard F. Carr
Stephen W. Trehwells
Cecil M. Peebles

Commissioned Warrant Officers
Albert L. Litka, 2d MTBn, to HqBn 2dMarDiv.
James L. Peel, Portsmouth, N. H., to 2d-MarDiv.
Harold P. Christian, Norfolk, to 2dMarDiv.
Raymond A. Rothfuss, Inyokern, Calif., to MarGarForPac.
Philip W. Slocum, Corpus Christi, to Air-FMFPac.
Frederick J. Knack, MCAS Quantico, to MarAirWest.
Floyd T. Davenport, Barstow, Calif., to FMFPac.

Warrant Officers
Turner W. Norman, USNH Bethesda, to 2d-MarDiv.
William B. Staley, Great Lakes, to 2dMarDiv.
Edward C. Finkbohner, Camp Lejeune, to Ofc of Disb. Off., 2dMarDiv.
Albert B. Moehle, 1st Marines, to 12th Serv-Bn.
Oliver E. Huhta, 3dMarBrig, to 3dServBn.
Alexander F. Luther, 3dMarBrig, to 3d-ServBn.
Louis A. McGregor, 2dPioneerBn, to 2dCom-batServGrp (medium).
Ben Anello, Corpus Christi, to MCAB Cherry Point.
Paul A. Bollheimer, MAG-31, admitted to USNH Long Beach.
Arville W. Butler, 4th Marines, admitted to USNH Oakland.

From station listed, home to be relieved of active duty:
George K. Grable, Great Lakes.
Joseph H. Himmelstein, Quantico.

Gen. Rush to Okinawa

Brig. Gen. Hugo P. Rush, commander of Keesler Field, Miss., has received orders assigning him to Headquarters, First Air Division, Okinawa. He will be succeeded at Keesler Field by Brig. Gen. Edward W. Anderson, formerly Chief of Staff, First Air Force.

Army Nomination

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of the following-named officer for temporary appointment in the AUS:

To Brigadier General
Col. Marshall S. Carter (Capt. C.A.C.) AUS.

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Graduate, West Point, and former instructor, U.S.M.A., West Point, N. Y.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 817)

Elliott J. Spear (SCR), Terminal Island, to exam by Retiring Bd and orders home.
John Vanohlen, (SDO), NAS Key West, to NavBase, Key West.
Joseph Vogel, (MC), USNH Brooklyn, to SubBase, Pearl Harbor, at Escape Trg Tank.
Walter B. Woodson, Jr., home, to FltTrg-Cen, NavSta, Norfolk.

4 April 1947

Captains

Harman B. Bell, Jr., Navop to ComDesRon-10 and ComDesDiv-101.
Doyle M. Coffee, BuShips, to C of S and Aide and Opr. Off, staff, ComCruDiv-2.
Edgar A. Cruise, (AVH), Nat War College, to Comdr., NAB, Com-5; add. duty as CO, NAS, Norfolk.
William D. Irvin, ComSubRon-2, to CO, ServSchComd, NTC, Great Lakes.
Louis T. Malone, Navop, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Hugh P. Thomson, BuPers, to CO, USS Winston, AKA 94.
John P. Womble, Jr., Navy Regulations Bd, Navy Dept., to CO, NavSta, San Diego.

Commanders

William W. Agnew, Jr., Ret., (AVH), Industrial College of Armed Forces, to staff.
Ralph B. Berry, (MC), Harvard U., to Oin-C, Epidemiology Unit 80, USNH, San Diego.
Earnest G. Campbell, Industrial College of Armed Forces, to staff.
Bernard Clary, Navop, to Aide and Flag Sec, staff, ComSubLant.
George L. Conkey, Armed Forces Staff College, to CO, USS James E. Kyes, DD 787.
James M. Coyle, (ChCR), NTS, Newport, R. I., to USS Kearsarge, CV 33.
Clark P. Jeffers, (MC), Harvard U., to staff, CincPacFlt.
Frederic W. Muir, (SC), NSD, San Diego, to 80, Naval Research Lab, Wash., D. C.
David L. Roscoe, Jr., USNA, Annapolis, to CO, USS Curry, DD 817.
John A. Tyree, Jr., staff, ComSubLant, to staff, CincLantFlt.

Lieutenant Commanders

Walter L. Chewing, Jr., (AEDO), BuAer, to Navop.
Warren F. Condit, USNH, Oakland, to proceed home; relieved active duty.
Philip M. Donahue, GeniLineSch, Newport, to USS Franklin D. Roosevelt, CVB 42.
John M. Hilgers, (S), Madison, Wisc., to NTC Great Lakes, for sep.
William B. Quinn, (EM), LantResFlt, to proceed home; relieved all active duty.

7 April 1947

Commodore

Julius F. Hellweg, (Ret.), USNH, Bethesda, to exam by Retiring Bd and orders home.

Captains

Walter C. Ansel, Navy Dept, to Pres, Panel of Boards to Review Discharges and Dismissals.
Louis W. Bates, (CECR), (Ret.), USNH, Bethesda, to exam by Retiring Bd and orders home.
Warren K. Berner, (AVH), Navop, to CO, USS Wright CVL 49.
Elwood A. Cobey, (SC), (Ret.), BuAer, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.
Dale E. Collins, CO, USS Consolation AH 15 to Naval War College, Newport.
Joseph A. Connolly, Comdt., NOB, Okinawa, to Deputy Chief, Joint Strategic and Operations Group, NavFarEast.
John J. Curley, Jr., NOB, Okinawa, to be Comdt.
George E. Duffy, (SC), SO, NAS, Corpus Christi, to SOinC, NSD, NavBase, Terminal Island.
John C. Hammock, staff, CincPacFlt, to BuPers.
John J. Jecklin, (SC), Com-14, to 80, Puget Sound NSYd.
Charles W. Lord, (AVH), Staff, ComAirPac, to Navop.
James R. McIntosh, (MCR), home, to NAS, Glenview, Ill., with NART program.
Kenneth R. Miller, (SC), home, to XO, NSD, Clearfield.
Hunter J. Morton, (SC), (Ret.), WAA Chicago, to WAA, Atlanta.
Edward J. O'Donnell, ComServDiv-32, to BuOrd.
John J. O'Donnell, Jr., CO, AdminComd,

NTC, Bainbridge, Md., to be Comdr., NTC, Bainbridge.
Elliott Ranney, (SC), Asst., to be Dist. SO, Com-3.
Duette W. Rose, (SC), Dist. SO, Com-3, to SO, Mare Island NSYd.
Howard M. Shaffer, (SC), SO, PSNSYd, to SoinC, SupCen, Guam.
William M. Stilliphant, (MC), USNH, Long Beach, to MedSch, NMMC, Bethesda.
Raymond D. Tarback, CO, USS Iowa BB 61, to Com-11.
John M. Thornton, BuPers, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Commanders

John J. Baranowski, (AEDO), Office of Naval Research, to Research and Development Div. WDGS, as Navy Liaison Officer.
George L. Basham, (MC), Com-12, to NAS Seattle.
Francis A. Burke, (ChC), USS Kearsarge CV 33, to NTS, Newport.
William J. Dimitrijevic, GeniLineSch, Newport, to CO, USS Steinaker DD 863.

Harold A. Fravel, BuShips, to CO, USS Catamount LSD 17.
Louis S. Hansen, (DC), NSD Oakland, to NavWestPac.
George A. Hatton, (AEDO), NAMC, Philadelphia, to staff, ComAirPac.
Reimers Doran Koepke, (DC), USS Dixie AD 14, to USNH, Oakland.
Ross B. Lautzenheiser, (MCR), home, to NAS Miami, with NART.
Thomas Magee, III, (AI), NSD, Oakland, to Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Nugu, Calif.
Duncan J. McNab, (SC), home, to Staff SO, NavFarEast.
John P. Murphy, (ChC), home, to NATTC, Ward Island, Corpus Christi.
Samuel Nixdorf, USNA, Annapolis, Md., to CO, USS Rupertus DD 861.
Mack Louis Parker, (DC), USNH, Oakland, to USS Dixie AD 14.
Resignations of the following Commanders, on duty at stations listed, have been accepted: Donald F. Anderson, (MC), Great Lakes.

Army and Navy Journal

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Ferdinand E. Chatard, (MC), FMFPac.
Eugene N. Davis, (MC), Alca Hgts, T. H.
Walter J. Edwards, (DC), FASS-113.
Clifford A. Stevenson, (MC), Guantanamo.
Harry R. Walker, (MC), Oakland.
Lieutenant Commanders
Schuyler W. Bacon, GeniLineSch, to Engr. officer, USS Saipan CVL 48.
Herbert W. Buckingham, (ChC), NSD Oakland, to NavSta, Treasure Island.
Richard L. Cochrane, MTT, Cambridge, to Gunnery Officer, USS Atlanta CL 104.
Winona E. Cochrel, (NC), USNH Long Beach, to USNH, ModCon, Guam.
Wilbur P. Collins, GeniLineSch, Newport, to USS Wyoming AG 17.
James L. Cook, Jr., GeniLineSch, Newport, to Damage Control Officer and First Lt. USS Oakland CL 95.
(Please turn to Page 823)

Research

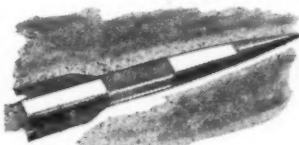
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MARINER'S MATE . . . The giant 30 ton XPBM-5A is an amphibious version of the fabulous Martin Mariner. The Navy has ordered 24 of these amphibians, the largest in the world.



SEA-GOING BOMBER . . . The Navy's new Martin AM-1 is a carrier-based bomber. Heavy bomb-load is carried at unprecedented speed for this type of aircraft. "Mauler" is now in production at Martin.



MARTIN MARVINOL . . . is a new and versatile plastic discovered and developed by Martin research. Production will soon start in a \$3,000,000 plant at Painesville, O.



LATEST IN AIRLINERS . . . New Martin 2-0-2 and 3-0-3 airliners received the same intensive research as Martin military aircraft. They are readily adaptable for military transport use.



ARMY'S PRIDE, the new XB-48 bomber, is powered by six jet engines—will fly at exceptionally high speeds. Details of this advanced Martin bomber are currently restricted.



NAVY'S 4 IN 2 . . . The XP4M-1, land-based patrol bomber, has four engines—two reciprocating—two jet. They're tandem mounted in two nacelles, the jets for extra speed for long range.



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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The plan for American aid to Greece and Turkey continues to occupy the center of the stage, as it is likely to for some time to come. Support of President Truman's program has been much more widespread as a result of the Vandenberg amendment which sets forth the doctrine that American intervention is in behalf of world security, was initiated because the United Nations is not at present able to intervene in such a way, and is subject to termination at any time when the United Nations so requests by majority vote. In a supporting speech, stating with great bluntness the American determination to seek security in the Middle East, Senator Vandenberg went on to give public assurance of Russia's right to relief from her reported fears of encirclement. "She cannot be expected to react any differently than we do under like circumstances," he said. "Given a fair chance we should be able to mitigate those fears because we believe in self-determination for Russians precisely as we insist on it for Americans and others. We are not hunting world domination. We are not seeking dictation anywhere. But what we deny to ourselves as a matter of morality we also must deny to others as a matter of conquest." The statement of American aims came opportunely, at a time when Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations, was making the formal Soviet reply to the Truman program—a hostile one, as expected, and based largely on the thesis that the Truman program is an "injury" to the United Nations' authority and responsibility. It is a viewpoint which the Vandenberg amendment was designed to offset. In a like move the American desire for friendly relations rather than domination was again stressed by the Navy Department this week in making public a recent statement by Under Secretary Sullivan to the House Foreign Affairs committee in connection with the sending of the carrier USS Leyte and her accompanying vessels to the eastern Mediterranean. It is "to support the allied occupation forces in the discharge of their responsibilities and to protect U. S. interests and to support U. S. policies in the area. It is a continuing policy of the Navy to have its ships visit and show the American flag in all parts of the world where the interests of the United States are involved. Such visits train the officers and men in independent operations, familiarize them with the waters in which they cruise and with the customs and traditions of the people of the countries which they visit. It has been the experience of the Navy that such visits create good will and better understanding." It is of interest that the week's announcements include one of a naval cruise in May to Australia, far from current world disputes, possibly as an example of the friendly aspects of the normal and continuing Navy policy on all foreign visits. This cruise will include the Essex Class carriers, USS Shangri-la and Antietam; light cruisers, USS Atlanta and Duluth; destroyers, USS O'Brien, Walke, Laffey, Lowry, A. M. Sumner, Moale, Ingraham, and R. K. Huntington; and the fleet oilers, USS Mattaponi and Chikaskia.

While the discussion of the Greek-Turkish loan goes on, with its emphasis on the need for restoring order in northern Greece, the present Greek government has started its "offensive" against the guerrillas. Military authorities view this formal field operation with doubts, for there is a common belief that guerrillas, many of whom are indistinguishable from the shepherds in those thinly populated hills, are hard to catch through formal field operation. They have a way of becoming innocent-looking shepherds and staying to as long as troops are at hand; in the meantime, and in the areas where the troops are not present, other shepherds have a way of becoming guerrillas on a temporary basis. The belief is that small constabulary units would better cope with this particular problem, and that instruction in constabulary methods is one of the contemplated forms of aid to Greece.

The weakness of our remaining forces in China, listed by Secretary of State Marshall lately in his denial of dominating intentions in that theater, was painfully evidenced by the success of a natives raid upon one of our ammunition dumps in North China. The raid was skillfully executed, with a diversionary attack on one side of the dump while the real raid in force was directed on another side. The result was not only removal and destruction of ammunition but, worse, the killing of 5 of the Marine force guarding a five-mile dump whose proper protection would call for a considerably larger guard. So rapid has been the American demobilization that no proper protection against organized attack could be placed at that point without uncovering other installations. Guarding of ammunition dumps, including a good deal of material worthless or unreliable through deterioration, is one of the least welcome of the post-war tasks in such areas as this, from which evacuation already has been almost complete. The remaining American forces (by 1 June we will have only 6,180 of which a minority will be combat troops) will be withdrawn as rapidly as these nuisance tasks are completed.

In a new effort to bring about a better balanced economy in Germany as a whole, Secretary of State Marshall urged upon the Foreign Ministers Conference this week a reconsideration of the Polish frontier. The suggestion, supported by Mr. Bevin, was opposed almost automatically by Mr. Molotov, with particular stress on his belief that Potsdam had fixed Poland's western frontier. This is not the view of Americans or British, and it is pointed out that Mr. Truman's specific statement at Potsdam was that "final determination of the borders must await the peace settlement," Poland receiving custody of the present area only for "administrative purposes until the final peace settlement." The suggestion is related to the whole problem of level-of-industry and, ultimately, reparations inasmuch as the Germans' ability to produce their own income is largely dependent upon their control of income-producing areas.

Results of administration to date in the American zone in Germany are "very gratifying" in the judgment of Prof. James K. Pollock of the University of Michigan, who returned this week from a winter tour of the area in which he had previously served for a year as political advisor. Denazification in the American zone, he says, has been more complete than in any other, owing to the American authorities' strict enforcement of the rule against using ex-Nazis in any other than laboring posts. There has been progress with the German civil administration and Dr. Pollock found satisfaction in the circumstance that the elected legislatures are becoming touchy about their rights, in what he remarks is a sound democratic tradition. The occupation problems are made the worse by the existence of four compartments, and will continue critical until the peace negotiations make much further progress, but in the meantime the American theory of increasing responsibility for the German administrators is justified by their performance; he noted that our own military government officers now numbers only 5,000, whereas Britain's number 20,000.

Last Sunday's local election in Japan, interesting as a harbinger of the national elections later in the month, resulted in defeat of all Communist candidates, by a close vote in the Tokyo mayorality, but usually by a very wide margin of 10 to 1, or even more. The circumstance that over one-third of eligible voters stayed away from the polls is susceptible to varying interpretations, but there is no way of interpreting the election as encouraging to leftist candidates. The victors were mainly independents who were running for re-election, having been originally appointed to office directly by the Central government. To the extent that two-thirds of them won, the result may be cautiously regarded as a victory for the present national government as well as for the individual mayors.

Distribution of Naval Personnel—Currently effective personnel allowances match activity allocations contained in the Fiscal 1947 Operating Force Plan, which is based on an overall strength of 52,000 officers and 437,000 enlisted men. While the Naval strength for Fiscal 1948 is not yet established, the number of personnel now available for distribution, and expected to be available in the future, is considerably less than the Fiscal 1947 strength. Therefore, effective personnel allowances as a whole are in excess of the officers and men available for distribution.

At such time as the Naval strength for Fiscal 1948 has been determined and an Operating Force Plan based thereon has been developed, steps will be taken by the Bureau of Naval Personnel to promulgate a complete new set of personnel allowances based on the Fiscal 1948 Operating Force Plan.

In view of the foregoing, commanding officers are informed (by BuPers C/L 56-57) that currently effective personnel allowances in all probability cannot be filled either as to rank, rate, or numbers.

National Guard—Spokesmen for the National Guard Association of the United States laid before the House Appropriations Sub-Committee for the Army last week a request that \$200,000,000 be made available for National Guard activities during the fiscal year 1948.

The President's budget set up \$110,000,000, but the N.G.A. representatives declared the larger figure is the minimum required if the Guard is to carry out an orderly, progressive organization program aimed at establishing 4,500 units with an aggregate strength of 250,000 officers and men by 30 June, 1948.

Representing the N.G.A. at the hearing, 3 April, were Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, Adjutant General of Minnesota and President of the National Guard Association; Maj. Gen. Milton A. Record, Adjutant General of Maryland and Chairman of the N.G.A.'s Legislative Committee; Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, Adjutant General of South Carolina; Brig. Gen. Paul R. Rinard, Adjutant General of Delaware; Col. James F. Kuhns, Deputy Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, and Col. D. W. McGowan, Assistant Adjutant General of New Jersey.

Alabama is the second state to present all the ground units of its National Guard for federal recognition, Maj. Gen. Butler B. Miltonberger, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, announced this week. Oklahoma was the first state to achieve this honor, activating all of the 107 ground units it had been allocated. Alabama, which will share the 31st Division, has accepted 99 units as its allocation, and already has had 64 of them federally recognized. In the last month throughout all the states 90 air and ground units have been federally recognized.

Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA-Ret., commanding general of the New York National Guard, discussing recently the reorganization of the state military forces, emphasized that the reorganization is faced by delays caused by the current uncertainty as to adequate financial support from the Federal Government. The same uncertainty, General Drum said, faces other states. Recent studies by the War Department of the progress of organization in all states indicate that a shortage of Federal funds for the coming fiscal year will probably limit the number of units which can be financially supported. In addition, it may be necessary to reduce the size of units and to curtail the present plans for field training.

Appointment of Lt. Col. Charles E. Delp of El Centro as commanding officer of the 109th Mechanized Cavalry Squadron, California National Guard, was announced 7 April by Brig. Gen. Curtis D. O'Sullivan, Adjutant General of California. When brought to full authorized strength during the next two years the 109th Cavalry will total 43 officers, three warrant officers, and 621 enlisted men.

Marine Corps—Lt. Col. John K. Storr, USMCR, has been named commanding officer of the Fourth Infantry Battalion, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, in Minneapolis. Inspector-Instructor of the unit, which will have a complement of 40 officers and 983 enlisted men, is Lt. Col. Ronald R. Van Stockum. Headquarters for the Battalion have been established at the Naval Air Station, Minneapolis.

Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron 19, Marine Air Training Command, was commissioned recently at the Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Mich., with Capt. Kenneth J. Mudie, USMCR, as commanding officer. MGICISq-19 is the fifth unit of its kind, the other four being located at Minneapolis, Atlanta, Willow Grove, and Los Alamitos. MGICISq-19 will work in conjunction with VMF-251, which is also located at Grosse Ile.

Special Services—The representative American soldier today is, and must continue to be the representative American, Brig. Gen. Russel B. Reynolds, Chief of Special Services, War Department, declared in an Army Week statement. "In order to retain a full strength Army of such caliber, it is imperative that the environment of the Army establishment for the soldier's off duty hours compares favorably with the desirable environment for leisure time activities to be found in the civilian community," General Reynolds said.

Calling attention to the responsibility of the Office Chief of Special Services for the development and activation of plans for the soldier's free time, General Reynolds said so-called leisure time in which the individual may choose his activity, may be constructive or destructive with relation to his development as an individual and as a citizen.

The insignia of the French Regiment was presented to Col. A. C. Morgan, who is now serving as Chief of Army Exchange Services of Special Services European Command, in a ceremony at Forbach, France, recently.

Ordnance Department—The first ground testing station for large rocket motors, near Schenectady, N. Y., has compiled invaluable data for basic rocket motor design and fuel development in the year it has operated. This is the essence of a report that has just been submitted on this Army Ordnance Department-General Electric station.

Although all testing on the site is static or ground testing and no rockets have been or will be launched from the station, it is situated in an isolated section about a mile from any habitation.

Rocket propulsion motors up to 50,000-pound thrust, which is equivalent to half a million horsepower, or as large as the propulsion motors of the German V-2's can be tested at the station. Testing is performed in three massive reinforced concrete pits, each set into the forward slope of a hill and protected by earth heaped over the tops and around the sides.

Transportation Corps—On recommendation of the Chief of Transportation and with the concurrence of the Commanding General, European Theater, orders have been issued assigning Col. Calvin DeWitt, TC, as Chief Transportation Officer, European Theater, as a replacement for Col. Samuel R. Browning who is scheduled to return to the United States early this Fall. Colonel DeWitt is currently Deputy Port Commander of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation.

Four Transportation Corps Officers are among the 79 selected by the War Department to attend the second ten-months' course of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, opening 2 Sept. They are: Col. Edmund C. R. Lasher, TC, Office of the Chief of Transportation, Washington, D. C.; Col. Stephen W. Ackerman, TC, Commandant, Transportation School, Ft. Eustis, Va.; Col. Christian F. Dreyer, TC, Ass't G-4, Hqs, Philippine-Ryukus Command; Lt. Col. Dick A. King, TC, Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Col. Herbert W. Mansfield, CAC, now on duty with the War Department General Staff, has been detailed in the Transportation Corps and assigned to the Seattle Port of Embarkation, effective 15 July. Colonel Mansfield is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, Class of 1931.

Army Reserve—Expansion of divisional type units of the Organized Reserves from their initial Class C status to Class B, with a minimum of 80 per cent of their officer strength and 80 per cent of their enlisted cadres assigned, is now under way. First unit to reach the higher level was the 314th Infantry Regiment, 79th Reserve Infantry Division. Also recently expanded to Class B was Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 439th Field Artillery Group (Motorized). Both units have their headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Col. William H. Neblett, a Reservist with 31 years' service and more than ten years' active duty in World Wars I and II, says that the era of professional armies has passed into history. He sees the development of a system of Universal Military Training which would impose upon all men and women a part in the defense of the country as a necessary measure.

"Our people," Colonel Neblett said, "are unable to comprehend War and Navy Department plans for a huge professional force, whether unified or separated into its natural components of air, land, and sea, when we have just defeated with a citizen army the greatest professional armies the world has yet seen."

Corps of Engineers—Col. W. D. Luplow, Chief of Military Operations, OCE, was principal speaker at the Cosmopolitan Club's Army Week observance on Thursday, 10 April.

Brig. Gen. John F. Conklin has been appointed a member of the Corps of Engineers Decoration Board vice Col. Dwight F. Johns, Lt. Charles N. Pinson is appointed Recorder of the Board vice Capt. Thomas A. Weadock. The Board is constituted as follows: Brig. Gen. R. C. Crawford, Brig. Gen. John F. Conklin, Col. Walter D. Luplow, and Lt. Charles N. Pinson, Recorder.

Brig. Gen. James C. Marshall, formerly President of the Engineer Board, Ft. Belvoir, Va., is now a member of the Engineering Staff of the M. W. Kellogg Co. of Jersey City, N. J., and New York.

Col. Louis H. Foote, relieved from duty with the 6th Army, RTC, Ft. Lewis, Washington, has been assigned to the Ohio River Division, Cincinnati.

Lt. Col. Henry G. Gerdes, CE, USA, has been recalled to active duty as Chief of the Hospital Branch, Military Construction Div., OCE.

Col. Elroy S. J. Irvine, Pres. of the Engineer Board, Ft. Belvoir, has left for a 2 week inspection of engineer equipment being tested in the "Churchill" training operations.

Col. Kenneth E. Fields, formerly with the Manhattan Engr. District, Washington, D. C., is being assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Judge Advocate General's Department—The following officers reported recently to JAGO for duty: Col. William A. Rounds, from Detachment of Patients, Walter Reed General Hospital; Maj. Meredith E. Allen, from the Office of the Under Secretary of War, assigned to Claims & Litigation Group; Col. David S. McLean from Austria.

Finance Department—Maj. Gen. William H. Kasten, Chief of Finance and Col. L. D. Varney, Executive Officer, Office of the Chief of Finance, made an inspection last week of the Finance Office, U. S. Army, Boston, Mass.

Col. Samuel J. Adams, FD, formerly with Hq. Strategic Air Command, Andrews Field, D. C., has been assigned to the Finance Office, U. S. Army, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Col. Grover A. Summa, FD, has been relieved from the Office of the Chief of Finance and assigned to the Finance Office, U. S. Army, Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. Robert J. Durant, FD, has been assigned Chief of the Liaison Office, Army Finance Center, OCF, vice Maj. Luther A. Poole. Major Poole has been assigned to the Panama Canal Department for duty in connection with Finance Department activities.

Army Chaplains Corps—Chaplain (Maj.) Matthew H. Imrie, Officer in Charge, Technical Information Division, Office of the Chief of Chaplains, attended the luncheon meeting of the New York Churchmen's Clericus held at the Seamen's Church Institute 7 April. The meeting was held in honor of Henry Knox Sherrill, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church. Chaplain Imrie represented the Chief of Chaplains, USA. Maj. Gen. Luther D. Miller, and read a letter of greetings from the Chief of Chaplains. While in New York Chaplain Imrie also made some official calls in the interest of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain (Col.) Roy H. Parker, Officer in Charge, Personnel Division, and Chaplain (Maj.) Henry Tavel, Personnel Division, Office of the Chief of Chaplains returned on Good Friday from a tour of the Pacific Theater of Occupation areas. The tour began on 4 March 1947 from the Port of Embarkation, San Francisco.

Army Ground Forces—Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, noted historian, author of *Lee's Lieutenants* and editor of the Richmond (Va.) *News Leader* spoke before the officers and non-commissioned officers of Army Ground Forces Headquarters and post personnel at the Post Theatre, 10 April. Dr. Freeman discussed "New Leadership in the Light of Old."

Maj. Gen. Herbert L. Earnest, Chief G-3, currently attending a meeting of all senior state instructors of the National Guard at Omaha, Nebraska, will inspect AGF installations at Camp Carson, Colo., the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., Ft. Lewis and Worden, Wash., Ft. Ord, Calif., and Camp Hood, Tex., before returning to Ft. Monroe 19 April. General Earnest will be accompanied on the inspection tour by Brig. Gen. Frank O. Bowman, Chief, G-4; Col. Richard Sears, Chief Artillery Branch G-3; Col. David H. Blakelock, Chief Transportation Section; Lt. Col. Rudolph K. Brunsvold, Installation and Movements Section, G-3; and Capt. Charles H. Kinsey, Control Division, G-1.

Col. Charles C. W. Allen, Chief, NG Branch, G-3, who attended the meeting of Senior State Instructors with General Earnest, will serve as an observer at a NG refresher course to be given at the Command and General Staff College, 13-18 April prior to returning to Ft. Meade.

A conference relating to priorities of development projects was held at AGF Headquarters 4 April. Representatives from the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, the four AGF Boards, and staff sections of AGF attended.

Brig. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey, Chief, Developments Section, Brig. Gen. Harold A. Nisley, Chief, Ordnance Section; Col. Stanley V. Bingham, Jr., Infantry and Special Projects Branch, G-3, accompanied by the presidents of the four AGF Boards will witness firing of the V-2 Rocket at the White Sands, N. M. Proving Grounds 17 April.

Signal Corps—Col. Allen Stowell, formerly Commandant, Officer Candidate School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., has returned to that Post. Now assigned to duty with the Ohio National Guard, Colonel Stowell is at Ft. Monmouth writing programs of instruction in Signal Communications for National Guard instructors. He is expected to remain at Ft. Monmouth for approximately two weeks.

Recent assignments in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include that of Col. Houston V. Evans as Chief, Supply Control Branch; Col. George F. Wooley, Jr., as Chief, Depot Branch; Lt. Col. Robert C. Angster as Chief, Procurement Branch; Maj. Oscar B. Kusterman as Chief, Maintenance Branch; Capt. Donald A. Boyer to Engineering and Technical Division and Capt. Albert W. Litschgi to Personnel and Training Division.

A three week course in packaging and packing was recently concluded at Holabird Signal Depot.

The Soldier's Medal has been awarded to Staff Sergeant Lee R. Dockery, Signal Corps, a member of the 15th Signal Operations Company, Ft. Meade, Md.

Adjutant General's Department—Col. Ford Trimble, FA, formerly assigned to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Department of State, has been transferred to the Military Personnel Procurement Service, AGO.

Maj. Thomas H. Brock, AGD, has been transferred from the Military District of Washington to the Personnel Actions Branch, Personnel Bureau, AGO.

Capt. Joseph M. Gardner, AGD, reported recently to the Officer Procurement Branch of the Military Personnel Procurement Service, AGO, for duty. Prior to this assignment he was stationed at Carlisle Barracks.

Capt. Robert F. Ashey, AGD, has been transferred from the War Assets Administration to the Officer Procurement and Integration Bureau of the Military Personnel Procurement Service.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 821)

John D. Cogrove, II, (CECR), Com-12, to Public Works Dept; add. duty as PWO, NT&DC, Shoemaker, Calif.

Robert N. Curran, BuPers, nearest SepAct, for sep.

Francis G. Doerschug, (ChC), Portsmouth, N. H., to New York NSYD.

Designations of the following Lieutenant Commanders, on duty at stations listed, have been accepted:

Clifton G. Aycock, (MC), Houston.

Eldo W. Bergman, BatCruPac.

W. D. Bundens, (MC), Cp. Lejeune.

Clifford B. Cole, (MC), Vallejo.

8 April 1947

Captains

Elbridge J. Best, (MCSR), Com-12, to be Dist. Reserve Med. Rep.

Willard M. Downes, Com-11, to OinC, Navy Unit, AFPS, Los Angeles.

William A. P. Martin, BuPers, to duty with Dir. of Trg.

Leonard S. Mewhinney, Evanston, Ill., to BuPers.

Philip S. Reynolds, Com-7, to staff Comdr., Norfolk Grp, LantResFit.

Albert M. Van Eaton, USNH, Chelsea, to exam by Retiring Bd and orders home.

Roy D. Williams, CO, USS Sevier, APA 233, to CO, Damage Control Sch, Treasure Island.

Commanders

James A. Adkins, staff, ComSubRon-2, to Asst. NA&NA(A), American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

Charles R. Aimgren, (SC), NSD San Diego, to exam by Retiring Bd and orders home.

Walter G. Bacon, (SC), Dis. Asst., to be OinC, Terminal Leave Disb. Ofc NTC, Great Lakes.

Bradley F. Bennett, (EDO), Com-14, to Naval Research Lab.

George H. Browne, Mare Island, to Sub-Base, Pearl Harbor.

Bricker M. Ganyard, PacResFit, to staff, Comdr., NavBase, Pearl Harbor.

Thomas P. Lowndes, CO, USS Harold J. Ellison, DD 864, to USNA, Annapolis.

John R. Middleton, Jr., CO, USS Flying Fish, SS 229, to BuOrd.

John H. Morse, Jr., (AEOD), BuAer, to staff, ComAirPac.

Maxwell R. Mowry, Com-9, to OinC, Ships Service Store, NTC, Great Lakes; add. duty.

John G. Stubenbord, III, (MC), Com-3, to USNH, Charleston, S. C.

Roscoe B. Van Liew, (CEC), PRNC, to Bd.

to Review Discharges and Dismissals, Navy Dept.

Ralph N. Westfall, II, (MC), NAS, Coco Solo, C. Z.; resigned from USN.

Lieutenant Commanders

Charles L. Bauer, WesSeaFron, to staff, ComServPac.

Thomas N. Blockwick, (EDO), Weser River, Germany, to Asst. to OinC, Experimental Diving Unit, Wash., D. C.

John G. Burtt, Jr., (D), home, to Naval Retiring Bd., Navy Dept.

George G. Estes, (AVH), VF-1E, to NATTC, Memphis.

Christian Fink, (AVH), TF 68 & USS Burton Island, AG 83, to USS Edisto, AG 89.

Edmund R. Foster, Jr., (CEC), SubBase, St. Thomas Island, V. I., to add. duty, OinC, CBD-1519.

Paul W. Frazier, GenLineSch, Newport, to USS Little Rock, CL 92.

John J. Hackett, Navy Terminal Leave Disb. Ofc, NTC, Great Lakes, to add. duty as Disb. Ofc.

Edward C. Hines, Jr., USNA, Annapolis, to Communication Officer, USS Leyte, CV 32.

Joseph A. Houston, GenLineSch, Newport, to Damage Control Off and First Lt., USS Siboney, CVE 112.

Hillard H. Huggins, (SCR), home, to OinC, Ships Service Store, NAS, Willow Grove, Pa.

Harold E. Lemay, (ChCR), Com-1, to USS Vulcan, AR 5.

Nicholas Mazarella, USS Midway, CVB 41, to proceed home; relieved of active duty.

Lindsay C. McCarthy, USS Blueback, SS 328, to USS Entemador, SS 340.

Elwood C. McCoy, GenLineSch, Newport, to USS Iowa, BB 61.

John G. Messer, XO, USS Harry F. Bauer, DM 26, to CO, USS Burdo, APD 133.

Ward S. Miller, (AVH), BuPers, to Aide and Flat Lt. on staff of CinCPacFlt.

Ruth Juanita Mitchell, (NC), USNH, Bremerton, to Dispensary, Manila, P. I.

George G. Moffatt, GenLineSch, Newport, to Damage Control Off and First Lt., USS Bairoko, CVE 115.

John A. Mullen, USS Salpan, CVL 48, to OinC, EngrSch, NavBase, Newport.

Byron J. Osborne, (CAP), NATTC, Jacksonville, to nearest SepAct, for sep.

Walter M. Ousey, USNA, Annapolis, Md., to Communication Off, Staff, ComCruDiv-16.

John J. Parish, (SCS), BuSanda, to Rec-Sta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

David A. Pickler, GenLineSch, Newport, to USS Boxer, CV 21.

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Navy Orders

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Charles S. Quinn, Jr., GenLineSch, Newport, to Gunnery Officer, USS Portsmouth, CL 102.

Robert M. Ross, GenLineSch, Newport, to USS Wisconsin, BB 64.

William Seith, (EDO), LantResFit, to staff, ComBatCruLant.

Glyn E. Snelgrove, (EGR), USNH, Bethesda, ordered for sep.

Keith T. Shortall, GenLineSch, Newport, to Damage Control Off and First Lt., USS Fargo, CL 106.

Lowell E. Slagle, (A1), NAS, St. Simons Island, to staff, CNART, NAS, Glenview.

Florine M. Slayton, (W), Navop, to USNH, Bethesda, for sep.

Robert H. Steinkellner, NROTC, Lincoln, Neb., to USS Leyte, CV 32.

Donald C. Tarb, GenLineSch, Newport, to Communication Off, USS Boxer, CV 21.

John W. Vaklyes, Jr., GenLineSch, Newport, to Gunnery Off, USS Salerno Bay, CVE 110.

Thomas E. Williamson, Jr., NATB, Pensacola, to Aide and Flag Sec, staff, ComCruDiv-13.

Ellis Schiller, (CD), USS Philippine Sea, CV 47, to Naval Gun Factory, Wash., D. C.

Resignations of the following Lieutenant Commanders, on duty at stations listed, have been accepted:

Charles R. Duncan, (MC), Parris Is.

James F. Galbally, (MC), Philadelphia.

Herbert C. Hawkins, USS Calcaterra.

Robert Long, USS Hancock.

Eugene C. Lytle, (DC), Great Lakes.

Freelisen E. McCarty, (MC), Bethesda.

Robert J. Mannus, (MC), Philadelphia.

Loran P. Moore, USS Saldor.

Kenneth L. Morgan, (DC), USS Dufath.

Henry P. Phylfe, (MC), San Diego.

Charles E. Pruitt, (MC), Atlanta.

9 April 1947

Captains

John L. Callan, (SA), Navy Dept., to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Charles L. Carpenter, staff, ComPhibLant, to Navop.

John F. Davidson, BuPers, to ComSubDiv-62.

Leonard Frisco, (DM), Com-3, to TransDiv-12.

Verden E. Hockett, (MC), BuPers, to Senior MO, Dispensary, NOB Saipan.

Harry D. Hoffman, CO, NOP, Forest Park, Ill., to Asst. Head of Production Policy Br., MatDiv, Ofc of AsstSecNav.

Edward P. Madden, (MC), NAS, Seattle, to USNH, Chelsea.

Everett E. Mann, (EDO), staff, ComDesPac, to CO, NTS, MIT, Cambridge.

Malcolm A. Norcross, (SC), TF-68, to SO, staff, ComNavWestPac.

Lucian Ragonnet, staff, ComServPac, to ComServDiv-12.

Farra L. Read, (MC), NOB Marianas, to nearest NavDist temp. duty.

Robert E. Robinson, Jr., London, to Navop.

Forrest Tucker, (D), Montevideo, Uruguay, to Navop.

Commanders

John M. Allison, (SA), BuAer, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

William A. Collier, (D), Com-6, to Legal Duty, staff, ComServLant.

Gideon A. Cox, (D), Navop, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Andrew W. Duffy, (S), USNH, Key West, to proceed home; relieved active duty.

Archie T. Ford, (S), Dayton, Ohio, to MatDiv, Ofc of AsstSecNav.

Thomas A. Harris, (MC), Philadelphia, to BuMed.

John P. Higgins, (SO), BuOrd, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

George Hutchinson, Notre Dame, Ind., to Damage Control Officer and First Lt., USS Boxer, CV 21.

James W. Joyce, (SA), BuAer, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

George R. Over, CO, NTS (Damage Control) Treasure Island, to CO, USS Mullphen, AKA 61.

Robert W. Parker, (S), Navop, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Robert H. Proctor, Jr., (A3), Navop, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Jack W. Roe, (EDO), BuShips, to Pearl Harbor NSYd.

Max Schwitzer, (SCR), Com-7, to Com-9 with Dist. Dir. of USNR.

John F. Shronts, (MCR), Interior Dept., to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Paul J. Simmons, (CEC), Roosevelt Roads, P. R., to add duty Oinc CBD-1516.

William A. Simon, Jr., (A), BuPers, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Resignations of the following Commanders, on duty at stations listed, have been accepted:

M. W. Etzenhouser, (MC), San Diego.

Bernard F. Mann, (MC), Bremerton.

William A. Marmor, (MCR), home.

Lieutenant Commanders

Reginald L. Barrington, GenLineSch, Newport, to USS Shargilla, CV 33.

Robert F. Berger, (SE), BuDocks, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Gordon G. Brady, (AVH), Philadelphia, to NATS-Lant.

George R. Brines, GenLineSch, Newport, to Gunnery Officer, USS Palau, CVE 122.

Margaret T. Clifford, (W), Navop, to USNH Bethesda, for sep.

Henry J. Conger, USS Tarawa, CV 40, to staff, ComBatCruPac.

Ansel E. Cooke, (SE), BuShips, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Bernard W. Deacon, (SCR), NAS, San Diego, to Asst. SO, NAS, Oakland.

Emil A. DeLeo, (AL), BuAer, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Charles M. Featherstone, Jr., BuOrd, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Naron A. Ferguson, GenLineSch, Newport, to USS Mississippi, AG 129.

Lee M. Francis, (SCS), BuSandA, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Rosser L. Fulford, Asst. to be Oinc, CincPac and CincPacFit, Community Security Unit, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.

Joshua H. Garrett, USS Cowpens, CVL 25, to San Francisco, NSYd.

Alla E. Gilmore, (W), Navop, to USNH Bethesda, for sep.

Robert R. Graham, Jr., ServPac, to XO, CB Bu-100, Guam.

James E. Hackett, Jr., GenLineSch, Newport, to ServLant.

John J. Haffey, Jr., CO, USS Diachenko, APD 123, to staff, ComServPac.

Victor A. Hampshire, GenLineSch, Newport, Navigating Officer, USS Tucson, CL 98.

Robert P. Haviland, (SAT), BuAer, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Elmore F. Higgins, Jr., staff, ComCruDiv-13, to Navop.

Gerald J. Howerton, (A5), NAS, Patuxent River, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

John D. Howell, (AVH), USS Pine Island, AV 12, to FAW-3.

Harold W. Johnston, GenLineSch, Newport, to Gunnery Officer, USS Boxer, CV 21.

Cloyd A. Linville, LantResFit, to USS Cherad, DS 30.

James M. Marshall, GenLineSch, Newport, to Navigating Officer, USS Astoria, CL 90.

James G. Murray, GenLineSch, Newport, to Engr Officer, USS Rochester, CA 124.

Byron H. Patek, GenLineSch, Newport, to Navigating Officer, USS Spokane, CL 120.

Mortimer J. Prince, GenLineSch, Newport, to USS Midway, CVB 41.

Henry A. Robertson, Jr., (SC), NSD, Bayonne, to SupCen, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Frank A. Sanders, (SE), Naval Research Lab, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Carl L. Scherer, Comdr, YMS Squadron, Pacific, to Mine Warfare Sch, Yorktown, Va.

James H. Smith, (AVH), Albuquerque, to Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Div, United Aircraft Corp., East Hartford, Conn.

Russell B. Speed, (SET), BuShips, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Maurice E. Taylor, (EL), BuShips, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Homer Tolivais, GenLineSch, Newport, to Damage Control Officer and First Lt., USS Salerno Bay, CVE 110.

William A. Twitchell, (SC), NSCS, Bayonne, to NSD, Spokane.

Robert S. Van Benschoten, (A1), NAS, Anacostia, to RecSta, Wash., D. C., for sep.

Roy W. Werthmuler, USS Torak, SS 423, to USS Neches, AO 47.

Jewel E. Westmoreland, (AVH), NAS, Jacksonville, to NAS, Argentina.

Reginald L. Workman, staff, ComSubRon-4, to USS Sea Leopard, SS 483.

Resignations of the following Lieutenant Commanders, on duty at stations listed, have been accepted:

Joseph R. Blair, (MC), BuMed.

William P. Davey, (MC), San Diego.

George W. Westin, Newport.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 817)

Holabird Sig Dep, Baltimore.

Capt. W. P. Riddling, Ft. Sill, Okla., to 2000th AAF BU, Barksdale Fld, La.

Capt. W. J. Brownlee, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to 758th Tk Bn, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Capt. M. R. Grogg, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 4th Army 4307th ASU, Houston.

Capt. W. R. Jacobs, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 4th Army Rctg Dist, Dallas.

1st Lt. L. L. Gwin, San Francisco, to 2d Inf Div, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

1st Lt. C. E. Gray, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 83d FA Bn, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. W. B. Sands, El Paso, to 2d Inf Div, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Col. C. A. French, Wash., D. C., to 5th Army 5017th ASU, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Col. H. S. Johnson, Carson City, Nev., to Hq 6th Army, San Francisco.

Lt. Col. C. E. Singleton, Key West, Fla., to 3349th ASU, Atlanta.

Maj. C. F. Beach, Ft. Ord, Calif., to TAG Sch, Carlisle Bks, Pa.

Maj. J. L. Butler, Cp Beale, Calif., to BTC, Ft. Ord, Calif.

Capt. J. R. Fawcett, Jr., Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 4th Army 4202d ASU, El Paso.

Capt. L. D. P. Staffer, Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 4th Army 4202d ASU, El Paso.

AIR CORPS

Col. R. P. Swofford, Jr., West Point, to 4020th AAF BU, Wright Fld, Ohio.

Maj. C. M. Callis, Cp Atterbury, Ind., to 2d Army 2117 ASU, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Maj. J. C. Cann, Ft. Sill, Okla., to 4th Army 4204th ASU, Little Rock, Ark.

Maj. B. Farber, Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 4th Army 4203d ASU, Oklahoma City.

Maj. H. D. Hively, Baltimore, to 64th AAF BU, Wash., D. C.

Maj. W. E. Mullin, Wash., D. C., to CIC Ctr Holabird Sig Dep, Baltimore.

Maj. H. C. Ward, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 300th AAF BU, Langley Fld, Va.

Maj. R. A. Toole, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 4th Air Force, Hamilton Fld, Calif.

Capt. R. R. Church, Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 4th Army 4202d ASU, El Paso.

Capt. H. F. Coverdale, Topeka AA Fld, Kans., to 455th AAF BU, Orlando, Fla.

1st Lt. J. W. Branch, Jr., Seattle, to TIS, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. J. E. Eberman, Wash., D. C., to 610th AAF BU, Eglin Fld, Fla.

1st Lt. R. J. Engroff, Baltimore, to 319th AAF BU, Lawson Fld, Ga.

1st Lt. G. E. Gibson, Baltimore, to 610th AAF BU, Eglin Fld, Fla.

1st Lt. A. L. Kopitski, Baltimore, to 104th AAF BU, Mitchell Fld, N. Y.

1st Lt. F. R. Partridge, Baltimore, to 3704th AAF BU, Keesler Fld, Miss.

1st Lt. N. A. Thomas, NYC, to 100th AAF BU, Mitchell Fld, N. Y.

1st Lt. R. A. Michelson, Baltimore, to 1377th AAF BU, Westover Fld, Mass.

1st Lt. C. E. Russell, Jr., Wash., D. C., to 42d AAF BU, Maxwell Fld, Ala.

2nd Lt. J. L. Keith, Baltimore, to 41st AAF BU, Maxwell Fld, Ala.

2nd Lt. T. B. Mathewson, Baltimore, to 146th AAF BU, Selfridge Fld, Mich.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

LT. GEN. R. A. WHEELER, COF E

Col. L. V. Harman, Ft. Worth AA Fld, Tex., to 5th Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Col. B. J. Kasper, Oak Ridge, Tenn., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Col. H. K. Kelley, Maxwell Fld, Ala., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Col. G. E. Linkswiler, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to OCB, Wash., D. C.

Col. W. Whipple, Brooklyn, to N. Pacific Div, CE, Portland, Oreg.

Lt. Col. M. J. Altenhofen, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Lt. Col. A. H. Bagnulo, Langley Fld, Va., to 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Lt. Col. T. J. Bowen, Wash., D. C., to 4th Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. J. B. W. Corey, Jr., Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 4th Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. L. M. Hoover, Gravelly Pt., Va., to 4th Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. J. W. Paxton, Wash., D. C., to 5th Army, Chicago.

Lt. Col. B. W. Reagan, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 4th Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. W. J. Penly, Oak Ridge, Tenn., to 5th Army, Chicago.

Lt. Col. C. S. Skillman, Wash., D. C., to 4th Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. P. O. Stuart, Wash., D. C., to 4th Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. D. G. Williams, Oak Ridge, Tenn., to 5th Army, Chicago.

Lt. Col. C. W. Chapman, Jr., Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Lt. Col. E. G. Cook, Wash., D. C., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Lt. Col. H. R. Fraser, Oak Ridge, Tenn., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Lt. Col. A. P. Rollins, Jr., Wash., D. C., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Lt. Col. W. D. Murphy, Wash., D. C., to 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Lt. Col. J. E. Minahan, Chicago, to 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Lt. Col. V. P. Carlson, Wash., D. C., to 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Lt. Col. R. H. Free, Wash., D. C., to 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Lt. Col. C. M. Parkin, Jr., Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Lt. Col. E. B. Kelly, Oak Ridge, Tenn., to 5th Army, Chicago.

Lt. Col. J. S. Shapland, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 5th Army, Chicago.

Lt. Col. J. A. Thetford, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 5th Army, Chicago.

Lt. Col. H. F. Troutman, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 5th Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Lt. Col. R. E. Leighton, Jr., Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 100th AAF BU, Mitchell Fld, N. Y.

Lt. Col. J. A. McEachern, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Hq Tactical Air Com, Langley Fld, Va.

Lt. Col. C. C. Noble, Wash., D. C., to Hq 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Maj. D. K. Blue, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Maj. F. A. Gerig, Jr., West Point, to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Maj. W. J. Kiasing, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 5th Army, Chicago.

Maj. A. M. Ahmajian, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Maj. J. T. Gettys, Jr., Ft. Meade, Md., to 2d Army, Ft. Entis, Va.

Maj. A. Jensen, West Point, to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Maj. R. C. Marshall, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to Hq 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Maj. A. W. Starkey, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Maj. W. O. Threadgill, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Maj. R. M. Whitenton, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Maj. C. F. Townsend, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Maj. E. M. Wright, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to

5th Army, Chicago.

Maj. E. C. Bruce, Geiger Fld, Wash., to 4th Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. H. Richardson, Jr., Wash., D. C., to 4th Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. D. M. Matheson, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Maj. E. L. Powell, Jr., West Point, to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Maj. J. M. Ansley, Geiger Fld, Wash., to 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Maj. V. T. Loesing, Geiger Fld, Wash., to 5th Army, Chicago.

Maj. A. T. Surkamp, Wash., D. C., to 5th Army, Governors Is., N. Y.

Maj. E. C. Wall, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 6th Army, San Francisco.

Maj. J. V. Chaufy, Cp Kilmer, N. J., to Hq 5th Army, Chicago.

Maj. C. R. Patton, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 5th Army 6036th ASU, St. Louis.

Maj. M. E. Switzer, Denver, to 5252d ASU, Chicago.

Maj. R. W. Dairymple, Wash., D. C., to Hq 1st Army, Governors Is., N. Y

Army Orders

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2nd Lt. J. B. Sterling, Jr., Ft. Belvoir, Va., to TIS, Ft. Benning, Ga.
2nd Lt. C. R. H. Supplee, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to TIS, Ft. Benning, Ga.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. SPENCER B. AKIN, CSO
Maj. J. T. Bernard, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to TIS, Ft. Benning, Ga.
Maj. J. L. Burke, Baltimore, to OC Sig O, Wash., D. C.
Maj. D. C. Dickinson, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to 6th Army, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Maj. F. H. Fogel, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Hq 3d Army, Atlanta.
Maj. C. B. Lanham, Ft. Dix, N. J., to ORD, Cp Kilmer, N. J.
Maj. H. M. Perry, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Hq Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
Capt. J. S. Coleman, Westover Fld, Mass., to Hq, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
Capt. F. R. Hallin, Ft. Dix, N. J., to ORD, CP Stoneman, Calif.
Capt. D. W. McElwee, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Alaska Comm System, Seattle.
Capt. G. W. Rablin, Wash., D. C., to Hq Army Security Agency, Arlington, Va.
Capt. W. C. Neubauer, Philadelphia, to Hq, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
Capt. L. T. Ottlinger, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Holabird Sig Dep, Baltimore, Md.
Capt. T. H. Spencer, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Sig C Photo Ctr, Ft. Dix, N. J.
Capt. M. A. Walker, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Hq 3d Army, Atlanta.
1st Lt. J. Brown, Chicago, to 5th Army Engr Dep, Granite City, Ill.
1st Lt. A. D. Duley, Wash., D. C., to Vin Hill Farms Sta, Warrenton, Va.
1st Lt. H. N. Wagner, Wash., D. C., to 4310th ASU, Austin, Tex.
2nd Lt. K. F. Kammerer, Warrenton, Va., to 60th Sig Sv Co, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. F. WITSELL, TAG
Col. C. C. Carter, Carlisle Bks, Pa., to AGO.
Col. R. E. Hoyle, Chicago, to TAG Sch, Carlisle Bks, Pa.
Col. H. L. Nelson, Baltimore, to TAG Sch, Carlisle Bks, Pa.
Col. H. F. Scherer, Cp Springs, Md., to TAG Sch, Carlisle Bks, Pa.
Lt. Col. F. W. Roberts, Carlisle Bks, Pa., to Hq AGF, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Lt. Col. L. L. Boyd, Atlanta, to TAG Sch, Carlisle Bks, Pa.
Lt. Col. C. S. Brandner, Atlanta, to TAG Sch, Carlisle Bks, Pa.
Lt. Col. J. A. Pongonis, Baltimore, to TAG Sch, Carlisle Bks, Pa.
Lt. Col. C. R. Rodesick, Chicago, to TAG Sch, Carlisle Bks, Pa.
Maj. C. K. Fox, Cp Beale, Calif., to AGO, Wash., D. C.
Maj. J. N. Bradshaw, Knoxville, to 3d Army ASU 3160, Birmingham, Ala.
Maj. J. Hargis, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Hq 3d Army, Atlanta.
Maj. K. R. Jackson, Cp Beale, Calif., to 6701st ASU, San Francisco.
Capt. R. G. Lawrence, Jr., Ft. Ord, Calif., to 3d Army 3350th ASU, Jacksonville.
Capt. S. Riggio, Ft. Banks, Mass., to 1st Army 1202d ASU, Ft. Banks, Mass.
1st Lt. C. D. Bishop, Cp Kilmer, N. J., to 3d Army, 3440th ASU, Ft. Benning, Ga.
1st Lt. F. E. Kiser, Wash., D. C., to 2d Army 2315th ASU, Charleston, W. Va.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. T. H. GREEN, TJAG
Maj. M. Goldinger, Chicago, to Hq MDW, Wash., D. C.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. T. B. LARKIN, QMG
Col. S. N. Partridge, Cp Beale, Calif., to 1500th CQJ-ATC, Fairfield-Suisun AA Fld, Calif.

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Col. W. A. Smith, Wash., D. C., to 400th AAF BU, Hamilton Fld, Calif.
Col. W. G. Gooch, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 2000th AAF BU, Barksdale Fld, La.
Col. H. T. J. Weishaar, San Francisco, to Gen Dep, Stockton, Calif.
Col. T. E. Whitehead, Ft. Robinson, Nebr., to Gen Dep, San Antonio, Tex.
Lt. Col. F. W. Broderick, Ft. Dix, N. J., to NYPE, Brooklyn.
Lt. Col. W. H. Keller, Cp Lee, Va., to OQMG.
Maj. J. R. Burns, Cp Lee, Va., to 501st AAF BU, Wash., D. C.
Maj. T. E. Whiting, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 4th Army Food Sv Sch, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Maj. R. F. Phillips, Ft. Dix, N. J., to RTC, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Capt. A. Barkovich, Cp Lee, Va., to OQMG, Wash., D. C.
Capt. F. A. Coley, Ft. Sill, Okla., to OASW, Wash., D. C.
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 1st Lt. L. Lutus Capt. E. E. Wood
 1st Lt. V. C. Morrison Capt. M. N. Wooley
 Capt. L. M. Pace 1st Lt. M. Zapotech-
 1st Lt. A. R. Piergal- ney
 lini

Infantry

Lt. Col. G. S. Branch

Cavalry

Capt. R. M. Schmelzter

Ordnance Department

Capt. R. A. Foster

Finance Department

Col. C. K. McAllister

Coast Artillery Corps

Capt. A. D. Douglas 1st Lt. A. M. Huston
 Capt. W. M. Hardison

Signal Corps

Maj. T. E. Morrison Maj. P. H. Ritten-
 house
 Adjutant General's Dept.
 Capt. W. C. Osterhout

Quartermaster Corps

Maj. W. M. Sawers

TO HILO, T. H.

Infantry
 Lt. Col. L. J. Ptak

TO HONOLULU, T. H.

Infantry
 Maj. E. W. Aldrich

TO MARIANAS-BONIN COMD, GUAM

Transportation Corps
 Col. L. B. Rapp

Signal Corps

Lt. Col. W. J. Mearls

Chaplain Corps

Capt. C. W. Andruske- Maj. C. Q. Jones
 vitch

Coast Artillery Corps

1st Lt. C. D. Flood 2nd Lt. R. C. Coleman
 1st Lt. J. J. Harvey Capt. J. M. Lown
 Maj. C. E. Hogan 1st Lt. R. L. Dunn
 1st Lt. A. Mousselet Capt. R. H. LeMaster
 1st Lt. E. E. Naylis Capt. A. B. Turner
 Capt. H. F. Via

TO EUROPEAN COMD, FRANKFURT, GERMANY

Transportation Corps
 Col. C. Dewitt, Jr.

Signal Corps

Capt. G. M. Shahan

Chief Warrant Officers

D. Gaudette D. L. Oppleman
 A. W. Scott

TO EUROPEAN COMD, AUGSBURG, GERMANY

Army of United States
 2nd Lt. S. Graw

TO EUROPEAN COMD, BREMERHAVEN, GERMANY

Signal Corps
 Capt. A. E. Stadt, Jr.

Quartermaster Corps

Maj. R. P. St. John

Corps of Engineers

Maj. W. Norris

Army Nurse Corps

2nd Lt. D. I. Pillsbury

TO PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

Army Nurse Corps
 Capt. G. M. Abel 1st Lt. M. M. Thayer
 Corps of Engineers
 Capt. D. L. Gundling
 Chief Warrant Officer
 W. C. Chlpka

Infantry

1st Lt. H. N. Fetter Maj. J. E. McEvoy
 Maj. S. E. Lease
 Quartermaster Corps
 Maj. L. P. Hughes 1st Lt. J. C. Neely
 Medical Corps
 Lt. Col. B. Jastremaki Capt. L. J. Malock

(Please turn to Next Page)

Army Orders (Continued from Preceding Page)

Corps of Military Police
2nd Lt. W. S. Norman
TO SAN JOSE ISLAND, PANAMA
Chemical Corps
Capt. A. H. Bowles Capt. C. O. Duty
TO ALASKAN DEPT.
Field Artillery

1st Lt. J. I. Scott

FROM FOREIGN SERVICE

Capt. W. E. Breen, QMC, to Sta Comp, Cp

Lee, Va.

Capt. F. O. Brunner, TC, to NYPE, Brook-

lyn.

Maj. O. J. Spencer, Inf., to RTC, Ft. Lewis,

Wash.

Maj. W. Austin, TC, to SFPE, Ft. Mason,

Calif.

Maj. B. Mullaney, TC, to SFPE, Ft. Mason,

Calif.

Lt. Col. T. E. W. Smith, TC, to SFPE, Ft.

Mason, Calif.

Capt. M. Unher, MC, to Brooke AMC, Ft.

Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. W. W. Adams, TC, to Ft. Eustis, Va.

Capt. R. D. Anderson, TC, to Ft. Eustis, Va.

Lt. Col. M. F. Barlow, AGD, to AGO Pers

Research Sec Pers Procedures Br, Baltimore,

Md.

1st Lt. E. Callahan, TC, to NYPE, Brook-

lyn, N. Y.

1st Lt. R. M. Connell, TC, to Ft. Eustis, Va.

2nd Lt. H. Dewitt, TC, to Ft. Eustis, Va.

Maj. R. N. Eddy, TC, to SFPE, Ft. Mason,

Calif.

1st Lt. O. H. Emrich, TC, to Ft. Eustis, Va.

Capt. J. Estep, TC, to SFPE, Ft. Mason,

Calif.

2nd Lt. I. L. Kleiman, TC, NOPE, New Or-

leans, La.

Capt. J. F. Lancaster, TC, Ft. Eustis, Va.

Capt. R. C. Leide, TC, SEPE, Seattle, Wash.

Maj. H. G. Long, TC, SEPE, Seattle, Wash.

1st Lt. W. J. McMahon, TC, NYPE, Brook-

lyn, N. Y.

Capt. J. R. Reay, TC, SFPE, Ft. Mason,

Calif.

1st Lt. S. Reynolds, Jr., TC, Ft. Eustis, Va.

Maj. F. D. Rossborough, TC, NYPE, Brook-

lyn, N. Y.

1st Lt. J. P. Shavers, TC, Ft. Eustis, Va.

Capt. E. B. Smith, TC, NOPE, New Orleans,

La.

1st Lt. J. A. Soldato, TC, NYPE, Brooklyn,

N. Y.

Capt. L. H. Starbird, TC, Ft. Eustis, Va.

1st Lt. P. H. Voelke, TC, SEPE, Seattle,

Wash.

1st Lt. C. R. Whitfield, TC, NYPE, Brook-

lyn, N. Y.

Maj. F. H. Woick, TC, to Ft. Eustis, Va.

Col. J. B. Cooley, AGD, to AGO.

Col. B. S. Shute, CE, to The Engr Ctr, Ft.

Belvoir, Va.

Lt. Col. J. D. Alger, Cav, to Armored Sch,

Ft. Knox, Ky.

Col. L. W. Prentiss, CE, to Mo River Div

CE, Omaha.

Col. C. R. Smith, CE, to Industrial College

of the Arm'd Forces, Wash., D. C.

Col. W. A. Guild, Cml C, to OC Cml C.

Capt. J. M. Hammond, Cml C, Army Cml

Ctr, Edgewood Ars, Md.

COLONELS REDUCED

Temp apmt as Col AUS of the following offi-

cer terminated eff 29 Mar. and his temp apmt

eff 30 Mar. to the gr of Lt. Col. AUS with

rank as specified:

J. T. McKee, QMC, 13 Mar. 1943.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS REDUCED

Temp apmt as Lt. Col. AUS of the following

officer terminated eff 26 Feb. and his temp

apmt eff 27 Feb. to the gr of Maj. AUS with

rank as specified:

D. H. Woodyard, CE, 3 Dec. 1943.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

R. F. Gerwitz, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 6705th

ASU, Portland, Oreg.

M. E. Lee, Oak Ridge, Tenn., to CIC Ctr

Holabird Sig Dep, Baltimore.

J. R. McDonald, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.,

to 6700th ASU, Phoenix, Ariz.

R. Parker, Metuchen, N. J., to Ord Dep,

Atlanta, Ga.

L. A. Buker, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 4th

Army 4304th ASU, Oklahoma City, Okla.

C. D. McGilivray, Ft. Mason, Calif., to 2d

Inf Div, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

R. E. McWhorter, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 171st

Evac Hosp, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

J. L. Pilat, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to Hq 5th
Army, Chicago.
H. S. Reese, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to 6701st
ASU, San Francisco.

WARRANT OFFICERS (JG)

J. Adcox, Ft. Benning, Ga., to The Engr

Ctr, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

M. C. Bryles, Cp Hood, Tex., to 5251st ASU,

Denver.

R. A. Hancock, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to 3431st

ASU, Ft. Jackson, S. C.

W. J. Means, Seattle, to 6703d ASU, Helena,

Mont.

L. F. Mitchell, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Br USDB,

Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

A. C. Morrison, Atlanta, to 3d Army 3461st

AUS, Cp Rucker, Ala.

RETIRED

Col. D. T. Boisseau (Lt. Col.) FA, AC, upon

own app, as Col.

Col. A. L. Bullard (Lt. Col.) CAC, upon own

app, as Col.

Col. R. M. Copeland (Lt. Col.) CE, upon

own app, as Col.

Col. F. H. Curtis, Sig C, reverts to ret status.

Col. J. A. Stansell (Lt. Col.) Sig C, upon

own app, as Col.

Col. T. J. Chrisman, Inf.

Col. H. S. Harpole (Lt. Col.) QMC, upon

own app, as Col.

Col. A. Martelino (PS) FA.

Col. G. L. Townsend (Lt. Col.) Sig C, upon

own app, as Col.

Col. A. N. Ziegler (Lt. Col.) JAGD, upon

own app, as Col.

Lt. Col. W. C. Thee, QMC, upon own app,

as Col.

Lt. Col. E. J. Tulley, Inf, upon own app.

Capt. R. L. Edwards, AC.

CWO M. O. Bell (WOJG) upon own app,

as WOJG.

CWO J. E. Daly, upon own app, as 1st Lt.

WOJG G. Hibard, upon own app, after more

than 31 yrs sv.

Col. C. C. Gill, MC.

Lt. Col. H. Crawford, FA, upon own app,

as Col.

2nd Lt. H. L. Dalton, ANC.

2nd Lt. K. R. McKeon, ANC.

CWO C. W. Cook (WOJG), upon own app,

as WOJG.

CWO G. B. Johnson (WOJG), upon own app,

as WOJG.

2nd Lt. R. R. Baker.

RESIGNED

Col. W. J. Worcester (1st Lt.) (CAC) AC.

Maj. J. C. Bloodworth (1st Lt.) CE.

Capt. D. H. Starbuck (1st Lt.) FA.

Maj. P. Brooks (1st Lt.) Inf.

Maj. W. Monroe (Capt.) PC.

Capt. C. W. Hollstein (1st Lt.) AC.

CHANGE OF NAME

Lt. Col. William Buerkle, Inf.-Ret., to Wil-

liam Buerkle.

Capt. Clara E. Kalhoefer, ANC, to Clara K.

Searles.

1st Lt. Riph P. Abrams, CAC, to Ralph M.

Fruzan.

1st Lt. Felix Amistad, Inf. (PS), to Fel

Amistad.

1st Lt. Lino Banares, Inf., to Lino Belmonte

Banares.

1st Lt. Anatole J. Reinberg, AC, to Anatole

J. Ram.

2nd Lt. Alejandro Allana Amith, Inf. (PS),

to Alexander Allana Amith.

2nd Lt. Quirico Batalla, Inf., to Robert Don

Batalla.

2nd Lt. Marcos Sinining Da-aton, Inf. (PS),

to Mark Sinining Da-aton.

2nd Lt. Federico Fox, Inf. (PS), to Fredric

Fox.

2nd Lt. Gregorio Gamboa, Inf. (PS), to

George Tembrina Gamboa.

2nd Lt. Gavino Gusimat, Inf. (PS), to Ga-

vino Lannao Gusimat.

2nd Lt. Teodorico Lacap, Inf. (PS), to Tedy

Nuque Lacap.

2nd Lt. Federico Lafue Mallare, Inf. (PS),

to Frederic Mallory.

2nd Lt. Eugenio E. Nicolas, Inf. (PS), to

Eugene Nichols.

2nd Lt. Generoso Bautista Nuqui, Inf. (PS),

to Rene Bautista Nuqui.

2nd Lt. Cirilaco Rillona, Inf. (PS), to Cesar

C. Rillona.

2nd Lt. Cirilaco Rillona, Inf. (PS), to Cesar

C. Rillona.

2nd Lt. Pedro Aguirre Tamayo, Inf. (PS),

to Peter Tamayo.

2nd Lt. Cecilio Valenzuela, Inf. (PS), to

Cecil Rodriguez Valenzuela.

2nd Lt. Marciano Cana Valenzuela, Inf.

(PS), to Melvyn Rodriguez Bell.

2nd Lt. Jose David Vitug, Inf. (PS), to

Roland David Vitug.

Maj. Jerome W. Gerstein, MC, to Jermoe

William Gerstein.

Capt. Jasper Eugenius Raynor, Jr., Inf., to

J. E. Raynor, Jr.

Capt. Clara E. Wedell, ANC-Ret., to Clara

Wedell Kalbus.

1st Lt. Anna Belle B. Dickerson, ANC, to

Anna Belle Berterman.

1st Lt. Loretta V. Harris, ANC-Ret., to

Loretta V. Montavon.

1st Lt. Berjoochie V. Juskalian, ANC, to

Berjoochie V. Gerber.

1st Lt. Marcellette Lucille Kerr, WAC, to

Marcellette Lucille Kerr Hall.

1st Lt. Violette Johnson Sullivan, WAC, to

Violette Josephine Johnson.

1st Lt. Tony Yonan, AC, to Richard Anthony

Yonan.

2nd Lt. Buenaventura M. Cruz, Inf. (PS), to

Ben M. Cruz.

2nd Lt. Mary Florence Daugherty, ANC-

Ret., to Mary Florence Bennett.

2nd Lt. Federico Gasataya, CE, to Frederick

Gasataya.

2nd Lt. Delfin Jaromamay, Inf. (PS), to

Delfin Jaromay.

2nd Lt. Ross H. Ruiz, AC, to Ross H. Reese.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

RETIRED

M. Sgt. B. F. Downing

1st Sgt. G. V. Morris-

son

T. Sgt. G. F. Smith

S. Sgt. A. C. Rollins

M. Sgt. A. Geller

M. Sgt. S. A. Prickett,

AAF

S. Sgt. P. J. Lyons

M. Sgt. J. D. Bosley

S. Sgt. D. W. Hill,

AAF

M. Sgt. P. Belciunas

M. Sgt. P. C. Bertel-

sen, Inf.

M. Sgt. G. L. Adams

M. Sgt. M. L. Ambrose

M. Sgt. C. G. Ballou

M. Sgt. J. E. Beall

M. Sgt. H. S. Bobbitt

1st Sgt. E. Armacost

T. Sgt. A. J. Baldwin

T. Sgt. M. Biega

T. Sgt. H. J. Podzi-

mek

S. Sgt. H. C. Brown

Sgt. A. Beavers

Sgt. C. L. Campbell

Sgt. E. Rios

T4 C. O. Bennett

T5 W. Bundy

M. Sgt. C. C. Baird

M. Sgt. W. E. Brewer

T. Sgt. T. Lopez

WITH many young people home for the Easter vacations, parties were largely in their circle and among those entertaining were the Misses Betty and Emily Arnold, daughters of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Arnold who entertained at luncheon at the Army War College Easter Monday. They have already been presented to their parent's friends at a tea, but a little later in the season they will meet a larger group at a garden party at the War College. Some of their guests were fellow students at the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown. In the company were the Misses Aileen Patterson, Helen and Ann Devereux, Monica Gaillard, Betty Jane Hamilton, Patricia Bellinger, Sophie Finkenstaedt, Catherine Colean, Frances Dear, Sarah D. Murdock, Margery Kirby, Maureen Elkins, Gwenda Pryse, Grace and Ann Roberts, Edwina Pou Wadden, Jeanne Hoover and Joan Nichols.

Misses Betty and Virginia Baker, twin daughters of Capt. Harold D. Baker, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Baker, were youthful hostesses at a dinner Sunday evening at the United Nations Club, later leaving for New York, where they are to be Conover models two days a week, an occupation they have followed before with interest.

Miss Jeanne Hoover, daughter of Vice Admiral and Mrs. John Howard Hoover, set the Spring season ball rolling by entertaining Easter Sunday afternoon from five to seven, guests numbering among fellow classmates at the Georgetown Convent and attendant swains, members of the debutante set.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Wesley Schott had as guests over the week-end Col. and Mrs. Edward J. Nolan from Houston, Tex., for whom they entertained at a buffet supper Friday evening, beginning a round of parties for the visitors. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ralph E. Stearley entertained for Col. and Mrs. Nolan Saturday at a luncheon, and Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Lewis H. Brereton were their hosts at din-

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



Bradford Bachrach Photo
MISS LENA CRAIN LOGAN,
whose engagement to Capt. Joseph Bunyan Regan, USA, was recently announced.

ner that evening, at the Congressional Club. Sunday a buffet supper was given for them by Col. and Mrs. James D. Henry. Among the guests asked to this party were Gen. and Mrs. Brereton, Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Hoyt Vandenberg, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Anderson, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. O. P. Weyland, Gen. and Mrs. Stearley, Col. and Mrs. Schott, Col. and Mrs. Pete Amos, Col. and Mrs. George Wertenbaker, Col. and Mrs. Pat O'Hara, Col. and Mrs. Lawrence O'comb and Col. Basil Riggs.

One of the gayest parties of the season was the dinner dance at the Army Navy Country Club given by Maj. Gen. Howard Kendall Loughry, Governor of the U. S. Soldiers' Home and former Chief of Finance of the Army, who entertained for his daughter, Madeleine and her fiancé, Maj. John Key Walker, jr., who were married Tuesday in the Chapel at the Soldiers' Home with a reception following at the Governor's quarters. Major Walker's sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Cunningham came up from Bluefield, Va., for the party and among other guests were Mrs. Albert L. Lea of Kansas City and Miss Frances Greene of New York, classmates of Miss Loughry at Smith College, Lt. Col. William Becker, who came from Texas to be best man; and the following who were groomsmen: Lt. Col. John F. Freud of Wright Field; Comdr. Douglas Gardiner, Maj. Warren Slaughter and also Mr. Dougall McCallum, Mr. William Cafritz and Mr. William McIntosh.

The first meeting of the wives of the Retired Officers' Association was held at the Tea Cozy, Bradenton, Fla., recently. A delicious luncheon was served.

A regular luncheon will be held the last Thursday of every month, followed by a get-together for game, with the next meeting 24 April.

Those attending the first meeting were: Mrs. E. P. Allen, Mrs. James Anderson, Mrs. Ernest R. Barrows, Mrs. W. W. Belcher, Mrs. Herbert T. Benz, Mrs. M. W. Bonwell, Mrs. Sidney G. Brown, Mrs. Leonard B. Chapman, Mrs. George H. Clark, Mrs. N. C. Congdon, Mrs. Conward, Mrs. Leon C. Dennis, Mrs. A. B. C. Deppe, Mrs. Patty H. Gertz, Mrs. O. S. Goff, Mrs. E. S. Groneweg, Mrs. Milton W. Hall, Mrs. Ralph E. Hill, Mrs. Frank M. Holmes, Mrs. B. L. Hubbell, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. L. V. Kielhorn, Mrs. O. H. Longino, Mrs. Lawrence Maher, Mrs. J. V. McAlpin, Mrs. Jack Meyer, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. C. J. Moore, Mrs. Thomas A. Northam, Mrs. Kevin O'Shea, Mrs. C. H. Perry, Mrs. William Price, Mrs. Reichardt, Mrs. M. P. Schillerstrom, Mrs. Lee R. Scott, Mrs. William E. Shedd, Mrs. G. R. Spalding, Miss Swavely, Mrs. R. E. Tallant, Mrs. Tepper, Mrs. E. H. Underwood, Mrs. C. R. Watkins, Mrs. W. J. Wolfe, and Mrs. H. C. Zimmer.

(Please turn to Page 830)

Weddings and Engagements

DR. and Mrs. Earle E. Johnson of Rutland, Vt., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lorraine Mary, to Lt. Col. Richard D. Wolfe, U. S. Military Academy, Class of 1939.

Miss Johnson was graduated from Wellesby College in June 1946 and is at present with the Shell Development Research Library in San Francisco.

Lt. Col. Wolfe served thirty-nine months overseas during the war, and is now stationed at Berkeley, Calif., where he is a graduate student in nuclear chemistry at the University of California.

The wedding will take place in June.

Capt. and Mrs. William W. Kirk of Jacksonville, Fla., and Coco Solo, Canal Zone, announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriett Vance Kirk, to Mr. Richard Leon Crago, son of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Crago of Gainesville, Fla. The wedding will take place in June at the Chapel of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. Miss Kirk will be graduated from Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, in early June. She is a member of Alpha Delta Pi Sorority, Mortar Board, and is listed in "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities." Mr. Crago, who is a member of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, has resumed his studies in the University of Florida following his return from service overseas in The Army of The United States.

At All Saints Episcopal Church in Chevy Chase, Md., on 5 April Miss Susan Lee Ackiss, daughter of Chaplain Ernest Lee Ackiss, USN, and Mrs. Ackiss of 4007 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington was married to Mr. William Fleming Savale, AAF, ORC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor N. Savale of Orinda, Calif.

Clad in trailing white satin with tulle veil and carrying bride's roses, the bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. J. Fred Andrews of Richmond, Va. Chaplain Ackiss, officiated at the double ring ceremony and Rev. Craig Eduard Eder.

Her sister, Mrs. Lee Dillard Goolsby, of Alexandria, Va., served as matron of honor, gownned also in white lace with bouquet of rich red carnations. Lt. Comdr. Lee Goolsby, USN, acted as best man. Miss Ellen Drew caught the bride's bouquet.

Ushers were Mr. Ernest Lee Ackiss, jr., of Washington, Mr. Clifford Gentner Hines, jr., also of Washington and Mrs. Wendell Buchanan Coote of Fairlington, Va.

The bridegroom was granted only a brief leave of absence and the wedding was therefore informal. Following the ceremony the young couple left by plane for the West Coast, and their present address is 125 El Toyonal, in Orinda.

Col. George W. Brent, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Brent, of Harrisonburg, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marlen Tabb, to Mr. Edwin Gewin Rothenburg, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Rothenburg, of Macon, Ga.

Miss Brent received her degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Alabama in 1944. Mr. Rothenburg attended the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and is at present an officer in the Merchant Marine.

The wedding is planned for late May and the young couple will live in Mobile, Ala.

Word comes from Wiesbaden, Germany, of the marriage of Miss Bonnie Ruth Spees, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Alden E. Spees, and Lt. William L. Cramer, jr., son of William L. Cramer, sr., Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, which took place 16 March in the Bergkirche Lutheran Church in Wiesbaden. Maj. Glenn C. Shaffer, European Air Transport Service Command Chaplain, performed the ceremony.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, EATS Command Engineer, wore a white satin gown with sweetheart neckline, and carried a bouquet of white lilacs. Her white Dutch cap trimmed with crepe myrtle had belonged to her grandmother. Underneath the cap was tucked a veil which fell below the waist.

Miss Carol Louise Spiess was maid of honor and Miss Vivian Jean Humphries, bridesmaid. Serving as best man was Lt. Col. George D. Mertens, Command Intelligence Officer. Capt. Roy C. Sanders and Maj. Thomas L. Tempest were ushers.

A reception was held at the Neroberg Officers Club after the wedding.

Mrs. Cramer attended Christian College, the University of Missouri and Oklahoma A. and M. College. Since Coming to Wiesbaden she had worked as a War Department civilian in the Adjutant General Division of EATS Headquarters.

Lt. Cramer attended the University of Cincinnati. During the war he was stationed in England with the 351st Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force and was awarded the Air Medal and the Purple Heart with palm. He had been assigned to the Intelligence Division at EATS Headquarters since coming to Wiesbaden.

The wedding came just one day prior to the silver wedding anniversary of the bride's parents, Major and Mrs. Spees. They were married in Perry, Okla., 25 years ago on 17 March.

After a honeymoon in Berchtesgaden they will be at home in Vienna where Lt. Cramer is now stationed as Intelligence Officer at EATS Tulln Air Base.

Col. Earl S. Patterson, formerly AUS, and Mrs. Patterson, of Glendale, Calif., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jo Ann Patterson, to Lt. Philip R. Safford, AC, son of Brig. Gen. Hermon F. Safford, Ret'd, and Mrs. Safford, of Cleveland, Ohio.

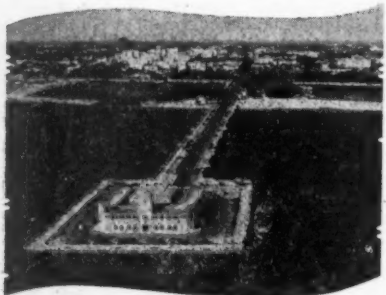
Miss Patterson attended the University of Alabama and the University of Southern California, where she was a member of Alpha Delta Pi. Lt. Safford was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, last June, and is now stationed at Bergstrom Field, Austin, Tex.

The wedding will take place 7 May, in Los Angeles, and will be followed by a reception at The California Club.

Miss Marion Elizabeth Bushnell, daughter of Capt. Carl Hilton Bushnell, USN, and Mrs. Bushnell was married to Mr. Ledyard Billings Hakes, jr., in Christ Episcopal Church, Coronado, Calif., 29 March.

Capt. Bushnell came from his post at the Naval Torpedo Station at Keyport, (Please turn to Page 832)

ST. PETERSBURG



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- * THE JEFFERSON DAVIS Montgomery, Ala.
- * THE ST. CHARLES New Orleans, La.
- * THE SAVANNAH Savannah, Ga.
- * THE KENTUCKY Louisville, Ky.
- * THE ANDREW JACKSON Nashville, Tenn.
- * THE O. HENRY Greensboro, N. C.

DINKLER HOTELS
Carling Dinkler, President
Carling Dinkler Jr., Vice President

Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
11 April 1947

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert H. Murray of Prince George St. left last week for a two weeks' vacation in the south. They expect to visit relatives in Richmond, Va., and Rock Mountain, N. C.

Comdr. and Mrs. Donald I. Thomas of North Severn, had as their guests for the weekend, Commander Thomas' mother, brother and sister, Mrs. L. Irving Thomas, Miss Helen Thomas and Mr. Richard Thomas, all from Richmond, Va. Commander and Mrs. Thomas entertained in honor of their guests on Saturday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Griffen of Hanover St., are entertaining as their house guest, Miss Elizabeth T. Bowring of Surrey, England, who arrived recently. Later Miss Bowring will visit Vice Admiral and Mrs. Russell Wilson in Washington.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. J. L. Holloway had as their guests for several days last week, Carter and Nick Brown, sons of Mr. John Nicholas Brown, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, and Mrs. Brown of Washington, and John Pratt, Jr., son of Capt. John Pratt, Aide to the Assistant Secretary, and Mrs. Pratt.

Under the chairmanship of Capt. George L. Menocal, USN, Head of the Department of Foreign Languages, the Naval Academy Navy Relief Show Committee will produce Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" this season. Comdr. Howell A. Lamar, USN, former aide and flag lieutenant to Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, is the director.

The show will be presented on the nights of Friday, 11 April; Saturday, 12 April; Friday, 13 April and Saturday, 10 April at Mahan Hall, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

The cast includes: Mrs. Robert L. Scott, wife of Lt. Comdr. Scott, Dept. of English, History & Government; Prof. Elmer B. Potter, Department of Foreign Languages; Miss Susan Tillson, Annapolis; Mrs. Harry Helfrich, wife of Lt. Comdr. Helfrich, Postgraduate School; Mrs. John A. Tierney, wife of Professor Tierney, Dept. of Mathematics; Lt. Robert L. Moyer, Postgraduate School; and Mrs. Robert R. Boettcher, wife of Lt. Comdr. Boettcher, Postgraduate School.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, KAN.
6 April 1947

The Army Ground Forces G-1 Team arrived on the Post 3 April. The Team included Col. W. E. Dunkelberg, Inf.; Col. J. B. Moss, CA; Col. J. F. Uncles, FA; Col. J. F. Stadler, Cav., and Maj. J. R. Snow, AUS.

On Wednesday, 2 April, the Instructors and Staff of the School of Intelligence, Command and Staff College, gave a dinner in honor of Col. Horton V. White, Commandant of the School of Intelligence, and Mrs. White, who has recently arrived on the post. The dinner was held at the Officers' Golf Club, with Col. James O. Curtis acting as toastmaster. Among those present besides Col. and Mrs. White and Col. and Mrs. Curtis were Col. Henry G. Sheen and his mother, Mrs. Agnes Sheen; Col. and Mrs. M. J. Morin, Col. and Mrs. M. O. Perry, Col. and Mrs. T. F. Van Natta III, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Gilbreth, Col. and Mrs. Stuart Wood, Col. and Mrs. Wendell Blanchard, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Forde, Lt. Col. and Mrs. A. M. Clark, Lt. Col. and Mrs. A. M. Eldridge, Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. O. Townsend, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. R. Glass, Lt. Col. and Mrs. P. B. Davidson, Jr., Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. W. Dammer, Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. J. Krismann, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Page E. Smith, Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. W. Ferris, Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. R. Bogue, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wm. Trabue, Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. W. Buchanan, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. J. Quinn, Jr., Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. L. Green, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. W. Molloy, Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Camp, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. G. Ferguson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Carl T. Schmidt, Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. M. Sperry, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. R. Corey, Lt. Col. F. C. Bridgewater, Lt. Col. M. P. Bowden, Lt. Col. J. L. Schutz, Maj. S. R. McFall, Maj. J. O. Ronnigan, Mrs. Wm. E. Eckles, Miss Frances Day, Miss Bettie Keith and Miss Evelyn Samborski.

THE INFANTRY CENTER
Ft. Benning, Ga.
4 April 1947

Col. (ret.) and Mrs. George W. Cook recently returned from a visit in El Paso, Tex., and are visiting at the home of Col. and Mrs. W. Y. Mullen on the post. The guests are the parents of Mrs. Mullen.

Students of the advanced and basic classes at The Infantry School were guests at a dinner party 30 March at the Officers' Club when they had an opportunity to meet the officers of the Ninth Air Force and the Tactical Air Command who are presenting the Air Induction Course here.

Hosts for the event at which approximately 700 guests were entertained were Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, commandant of the Ninth Air Force, and Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, commandant of The Infantry Center.

In the receiving line for this event were Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, commanding general of the Fifth Army; Maj. Gen. Williams, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. O'Daniel, Col. and Mrs. Gilbert T. Collier, Col. and Mrs. John C. Blizard, Maj. and Mrs. George S. Beatty, Jr., and Maj. Howard Cloud.

To honor Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Smith, a 32nd Division party was held 29 March at the Officers' Club with a dinner dance on the program. The formal party was in the form of a farewell event for Colonel and Mrs. Smith who are moving to Wisconsin since Colonel Smith is retiring.

Miss Allison Stilwell, daughter of Mrs. Joseph W. Stilwell and the late General Stilwell, gave a delightful lecture on Chinese painting recently at a meeting sponsored by the Fort Benning Children's School PTA.

FT. MONMOUTH, N. J.
6 April 1947

1st Lt. Anne Elizabeth Sheppy, ANC, now assigned to the Station Hospital at this post, became the bride of Capt. Henry B. Holmes, III, in Fort Monmouth Chapel No. 1 on 28 March. The ceremony took place at 5:00 P. M., the post chaplain, Capt. Richard W. Jungfer, Jr., officiating.

The former Lt. Sheppy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon Sheppy, of 72 Florida street, Buffalo, N. Y. Capt. Holmes is the son of Col. and Mrs. Henry B. Holmes, Jr., Washington, D. C. He is now attending the Officers School at Fort Monmouth.

CAMP HOOD, TEX.
8 April 1947

An Easter outing and egg hunt was held for all Camp Hood children Saturday afternoon, 5 April, at Pilot Knob Ranch House on the reservation.

1500 eggs were donated by the 50th Street officers mess for the hunt which planning committees estimated between five and six hundred children and their parents attended. Military policemen were on duty parking cars at Pilot Knob and a public address system was set up to make announcements to the crowd.

Three age groups were segregated for the affair. Mrs. Harry E. Mikkelsen was in charge of egg hunters five years old or less. Children five through nine were herded by Mr. Ossie Wright, and nine-year-olds through other grade schoolers were handled by Mrs. E. S. Wallace. Each of these chairmen had ten assistants in coordinating the party.

Buses were furnished for those needing transportation to Pilot Knob for the holiday outing. Prizes were given after the egg hunt and refreshments were served.

FT. LEWIS, WASH.
8 April 1947

Col. and Mrs. Vivian Z. Brown are entertaining a group of guests on the occasion of their thirtieth wedding anniversary at their quarters on 5 April. Mrs. H. A. Christoffersen, who was one of Mrs. Brown's bridesmaids, will be present with her husband, Dr. Christoffersen, a prominent Tacoma, Wash., oral surgeon.

The guest list includes Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Paul W. Kendall, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry J. D. Meyer, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph A. Cranston, and Miss Barbara; Col. and Mrs. John R. Hall, sr., Col. and Mrs. W. G. Gooch, Col. and Mrs. Frank W. Pinger, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Rose, Col. and Mrs. A. H. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Max G. Keeler, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clarence Richardson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. S. A. Potter, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John R. Hall, jr., and Maj. and Mrs. T. W. Donnell. Lt. Col. Harold E. Dilley, of Tacoma, Wash., now on terminal leave, will be present with Mrs. Dilley.

Col. and Mrs. Brown's son, Walter Z. Brown, now attending school in Portland, Oregon, will come home for the celebration.

Eighty-five ladies of the 2nd Division exhibited 85 original hats at a luncheon and "Hat Party" held this week at the Main Fort Lewis Officers' Club. Col. Sumner Waite, Lt. Col. J. N. Beck, and Miss Mildred Mason, ABC field assistant, were the judges. Mrs. Ben B. King's creation was judged "The Hat of 1947." Mrs. John H. Chiles and Mrs. Thomas Donnell were hostesses for the event.

HQ. FIRST ARMY
New York City
9 April 1947

Following are the orders and assignments of officer personnel at Headquarters, First Army, for week ending 4 April:

Assignments to Sections—Artillery Section: Lt. Col. Lawrence W. Linderer, CAC; Inspector General Section: Maj. George T. Larkin, Inf.

Assignments to Schools—Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.: 1st Lt. Francis T. Hill, Inf.; Food Service School, Fort Meade, Md.: Capt. Robert C. Thomas, CAC; 1st Lt. John F. Horan, Inf., and 1st Lt. Jimmie L. Butler, MAC.

Promotions—To Captain: Robert A. Fanning, MC; Thomas B. Norton, MC, and Arthur C. Kragen, MC. To 1st Lt.: William K. Ziegler, Inf.

FT. EUSTIS, VA.
8 April 1947

A broad program to celebrate Army Week opened at Fort Eustis 6 April with an inaugural dinner dance held at the Officers' Club.

Brig. Gen. George C. Stewart, Commanding General of Fort Eustis, and his staff were host to a distinguished group of citizens from all of the nearby communities. Among the guests invited were: Mr. and Mrs. Homer

L. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Briggins, Mr. and Mrs. David Dick, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cowles Taylor, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. B. Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Noland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. George Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Held, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. McFall, Mr. and Mrs. Channing M. Nall, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Drages, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Geddy, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Ponfret, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Curtis, and Col. and Mrs. L. C. Wheat.

On Monday 7 April there was a parade in Newport News including two companies of 100 men and 10 of the Transportation Corps' famous DUKWs with full crews from the Seventh Training Regiment commanded by Col. Norris M. L'Abbe.

Representing the Post Complement was a 60-man detachment from the Military Police in white helmets, scarves and gloves; the Post band directed by Chief Warrant Officer Peter L. Crawford, and the colors and color guard. Troop Commander for all participating units in the parade was Col. M. S. Cralls, Headquarters Commandant AGF, Fort Monroe. Commander of troops for the Fort Eustis contingent was Lt. Col. George L. Oliver, Post Complement Commandant.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.
9 April 1947

Members of the Faculty and Student Body of the National War College along with a group of Brazilian officers of the Brazilian Army were guests of Aberdeen Proving Ground when they attended a demonstration on the main-front at the world's largest and busiest proving ground for the testing of arms, ammunition, tanks, combat vehicles, and motor transportation for the American Army.

Various types of equipment and weapons were in action for the visitors, including Self-Propelled Weapons, Small Arms, Recoilless Rifles, Bombing, Rockets, Antiaircraft Weapons, Mortars and Artillery. The program and demonstration was presented by Col. Ward E. Becker, Director, Development and Proof Services, Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Following the morning program of the demonstration the guests were entertained at a luncheon, and then Col. Leslie E. Simon, Director of the Ballistic Research Laboratories, conducted a tour for the visitors through the Supersonic Wind Tunnel, Aerodynamics Range, Terminal Ballistics Computing, and the organization and mission of the research laboratories was explained to the visitors.

ARMORED CENTER
Ft. Knox, Ky.
5 April 1947

Something new in soldier education was added at the Armored Center this week when the first contingent of regular army personnel started taking college courses at the University of Louisville (Ky.). Under a new set-up announced by the post Information and Education office, 119 regular army personnel are now taking regular college courses ranging from algebra to philosophy and the history of civilization. Funds for tuition are furnished by the Army.

Maj. Hal D. Steward of the Armored Cavalry Journal visited the Armored Center this week. Maj. Gen. Guillermo Barrios, commander in chief of the Chilean army, and three of his staff members arrived by plane at the Armored Center on 2 April. Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard was host to Gen. Barrios and his staff at a dinner at the Officers' Club on the night of 3 April.

BOLLING FIELD, D. C.
8 April 1947

Miss Marion Woods, daughter of Col. and Mrs. L. S. Woods, and Capt. Elmer B. Goodwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Goodwin, were married 25 March in the Bolling Field base chapel with Chaplain Thomas E. Pardue officiating.

The bride was attended by Mrs. T. L. Elkins, of Arlington, Va., who was the matron-of-honor, and Capt. H. W. Neville acted as best man.

After a wedding trip to Florida, the couple will make their home at Washington, D. C. where Captain Goodwin is stationed.

Last Tuesday at a special retreat ceremony, Brig. Gen. B. M. Hovey, commanding general of the Bolling Field Command, made token presentations of the American defense, victory, and occupation medals to a group of ex-prisoners of war stationed on Bolling, who accepted them on behalf of Bolling personnel who will receive them in the near future.

Col. Charles I. Carpenter, the Air Chaplain, gave the message of the morning at Bolling's Easter Sunrise Service. He was assisted by Maj. Dwayne Mengel, district liaison chaplain, and Capt. Thomas E. Pardue, Bolling base chaplain. High Mass was sung by the choir of the Holy Name College of Washington. Captain Norbert Seisler, base Catholic chaplain, conducted the service.

MAKAPUNA, RIZAL, P. I.
25 March 1947

Col. Henry P. Halliwell, commanding officer of the 57th Infantry and the members of his staff were guests of honor at the monthly dinner dance of the Philippine Ground Force

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April 12, 1947

Headquarters at Camp Camarilla last Thursday night, P. G. F. is commanded by Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hazlett.

Patsy Tagliabue, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur Tagliabue, celebrated her tenth birthday Tuesday with a birthday party at the Blackhawk Mess.

Lt. and Mrs. Frederick Brown and daughter, Susan, are enjoying a ten-day vacation in Baguio.

Mrs. Carl Koelner and her daughter, Carolyn, are leaving tomorrow on the USAT Admiral Sims to join Major Koelner who was transferred to Guam some time ago.

CAMP LEE, VA.
8 April 1947

Maj. Gen. T. B. Larkin, the Quartermaster General, was the guest speaker at the graduation exercises for the Basic Officers Class No. 2 at the Quartermaster School, Camp Lee. Brigadier L. N. Tyler, of the British Army, made a two-day inspection tour of the post this week. The British officer was a luncheon guest of Brig. Gen. Roy C. L. Graham, camp commander, at the Officers' Recreation Center on 9 April.

A tea was given by Lt. Col. and Mrs. K. W. Dalton on Easter Sunday at the Officers' Recreation Center, following the baptism of their infant son, Gregory Lee, at Chapel No. 3. Col. and Mrs. D. T. Mullett, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Glen McDaniel, were sponsors. Guests at the tea were officers of the headquarters staff and their wives, Mrs. Roy C. L. Graham and Mrs. Mullett presided at the urns. Miss Jeanne Sullivan, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. J. A. Sullivan, sang Brahms' "Lullaby" for the guests.

Four officers who are students in Basic Officers Class No. 2 participated last week in the Grand National Forensic Tournament held at Mary Washington College in Virginia. The officers were contestants in the debate tournament on the subject, Resolved: That Labor Should Have a Direct Share in the Management of Industry. Members of the Camp Lee debate team were: Affirmative, 2nd Lt. J. Otto Meerhoff and 2nd Lt. Clifford Gray; Negative, 2nd Lt. Donald Drier and 2nd Lt. Gordon Oosting. Each team won five out of eight debates. More than fifty colleges and universities from all over the country participated in the tournament, which was won by the University of Pittsburgh.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N. Y.
7 April 1947

Col. and Mrs. John C. Raean entertained recently at a dinner party in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. John C. Raean, Jr. Captain and Mrs. Raean came up to the Arsenal from West Point for a few days.

The Weekly Movie and Games session was held 4 April in the Games Room of the Officers' Club.

Easter Sunday was the occasion of a Children's Party and Egg Hunt at the Watervliet Arsenal. The Officers' Club sponsored the affair and all the children of the Post received Easter baskets. Martin Forsberg, son of Maj. and Mrs. Carl R. Forsberg, won the special Egg Hunt prize. A cartoon movie program preceded the serving of refreshments in the Clubhouse.

The Officers' Club will be the scene 12 April of a farewell party for Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward Gray. Refreshments and dancing will highlight the evening.

NEWPORT, R. I.
7 April 1947

Newporters recently enjoyed a Broadway favorite "The Doughgirls" presented by the Dramatic Group of the General Line School Women's Club. The cast was composed of members of the dramatic group and the line school students and instructors; and was under the direction of P. Frederick Albee, Jr., assistant director Mrs. D. A. Sooy.

The show was presented four nights to a capacity audience. The proceeds of the affair went to outfit the new Dependents Ward at the Naval Hospital here.

The cast included: Mrs. Johnson, Lt. Comdr. L. C. Winters, Lt. Comdr. D. B. Elmore, Lt. Comdr. V. E. Geisinger, Lt. Comdr. H. M. McDowell, Lt. Comdr. Chas. August, Mrs. A. D. Arbes, Mrs. R. M. Platt, Mrs. H. K. Laing, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Spaulding, Jr., Comdr. G. S. Bogart, Mrs. R. M. Bruning, Lt. Col. A. P. Forsyth, Major D. S. Cason, Mrs. J. F. Spivey, Jr., Mrs. M. B. Harland, Comdr. E. B. Noble, Comdr. T. W. Wagner, Lt. Comdr. B. L. Andronick, Mrs. V. E. Geisinger, Comdr. F. L. Fullaway, Lt. Col. C. A. Buechner, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Vroom, Comdr. T. W. Wagner, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Spaulding, Jr., Corp. L. J. Hopkins, Pfc. P. W. Larkin, Pfc. J. H. Sokol, Pfc. R. Shuttlesworth, Pfc. R. R. Shaeffer, J. T. Ballantyne SL/c, R. F. Dalton SF/3, J. Siegel CM3, W. A. Stewart SK3, J. Manginelle SL/2, P. E. Cogswell Y3.

NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION
5 April 1947

The regular ladies afternoon tea was held at the Fort Hamilton Officers' Club on Thursday, 27 March. Mrs. F. P. Christensen was (Please turn to Next Page)

Posts and Stations
(Continued from Preceding Page)

hostess and her daughter, Mrs. H. W. Roberts and Mrs. Nate Siegel poured.

Col. and Mrs. Harry W. Maas were sponsors of a highly successful "Hard Times Dance" at the Officers' Club 29 March. First prize was awarded to Lt. and Mrs. James Houk for the best costumes. The grand march was led by Colonel and Mrs. Maas. In keeping with the spirit of the party, a red checkered tablecloth decorated the tables and pretzels and potato chips were served.

Lt. Col. G. G. Davies and Mrs. Davies will entertain their two nieces, Miss Molly McKellip from Arlington, Va., and Miss Janice Scott from Laurel, Md., over the Easter Holiday. Mrs. Rena Scott, who makes her home with her daughter Mrs. Davies, will leave Tuesday, 8 April, for Laurel, Md., for a month's visit.

Maj. Gen. William H. Kaston, Army Chief of Finance, inspected the Finance Office, U. S. Army Base, Brooklyn, N.Y., recently.

HQ NINTH AIR FORCE
 Greenville AAB, S. C.

5 April 1947

Plans for participation in Army Week were announced by the Ninth Air Force Women's Club at their regular luncheon-business meeting, held 2 April, at the Greenville Army Air Base Officers' Club. Six new members were welcomed to the club.

Special invitations will be extended to members of various local women's organizations to attend the demonstrations and air show to be held by the base 12 April, in conjunction with Army Week. Mrs. Robert Morris, club program chairman for Army Week announced. An open house will also be held at the Officers' Club between 3:30 and 4:30 p.m. for the visitors. Refreshments of coffee and cake will be served.

Hostesses and members of the committee planning the event include: Mrs. J. V. Crabb, Mrs. H. D. Smith, Mrs. O. W. Wilson, Mrs. E. W. Zuehl, Mrs. E. A. Malstrom, Mrs. C. J. McCall, Mrs. W. M. Bridgers, Mrs. L. C. Mourer, and Mrs. E. W. Larkin.

PHILBYCOM HDQ, MANILA, P. I.
 25 March 1947

Col. and Mrs. Burns Boal entertained at a large cocktail party on the eighth floor of the Admiral Saturday evening.

Among the guests present were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John P. Lucas, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Philip W. Brown, Mrs. James P. Christensen, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Shea, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank Hellman, Brig. Gen. Johnathan W. Anderson, Brig. Gen. John K. Rice, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. F. C. McConnell, Col. and Mrs. W. D. Paschall, Col. A. M. Parsons, Col. and Mrs. A. F. Cassevat, Col. and Mrs. Marcus B. Jones, Col. and Mrs. F. B. Hodson, Col. and Mrs. Morris Marcus, Col. and Mrs. S. E. Faine, Col. and Mrs. J. C. Newton, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Francis G. Hall, Lt. Col. John H. Kochevar, Lt. Col. R. O. Smith, Lt. Col. B. R. Brown, Maj. and Mrs. Robert F. Moore, Maj. and Mrs. Harry Wentzel, Miss Anne Moore and Miss Sallie Jones.

Invitations have been received to the wedding of Miss Mary Jean Stout and Mr. Thomas Alton Parker. Miss Stout is the daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Horace Eugene Stout now stationed at this headquarters, formerly of

Indianapolis, Ind. The ceremony will take place Sunday evening, 6 April in the Philippine University Area Chapel.

CAMP KILMER, N. J.
 5 April 1947

Official word was received at Camp Kilmer last week that a Personnel Center will be activated on the post the first of May. The activation will mean that Camp Kilmer will receive a Separation Center and a Reception Station which will operate in conjunction with the Overseas Replacement to round out the full functions of the Personnel Center.

The functions to be added to Kilmer's activities will be moved here from Ft. Dix, N. J., which will close its Separation Point and its Reception Station on 31 May.

The move will add an approximate 1,000 officers and enlisted men to Cp. Kilmer's Station Complement which currently numbers about 4,000.

Mrs. Harold R. Duffie, wife of the post commander, who will be leaving for a vacation shortly, was presented with a going-away gift and a corsage Wednesday, 2 April, at a meeting of the Officers' Wives Club. The presentation was made by Mrs. William Law during a luncheon at the Officers' Club.

An Easter bridge party was held at the conclusion of the meeting at which the following served as hostesses: Mrs. A. T. King, Mrs. W. N. Trumbull, and Mrs. A. J. Millard. Mrs. Bittner was elected club president at the meeting and will act during Mrs. Duffie's absence.

THE ARTILLERY CENTER
 Ft. Sill, Okla.
 5 April 1947

The Regular Army Officers Screening Board at the Artillery Center closed 31 March, in accordance with a recent order issued by the War Department.

The Screening Center was organized here 2 December, 1946, for the purpose of processing applicants for commissions in the Regular Army. Col. John F. Bird was appointed commanding officer of the Center. Staff members were: Lt. Col. M. F. Noyes, control officer, Capt. C. H. Bonnet, Adjutant and Billing officer; 1st Lt. J. T. Kruse, personnel officer. The president of the Army Ground Forces Interview Board was Col. M. E. Jennings. Other members of the Board were Col. R. C. Singer, Lt. Col. S. F. Crawford, Lt. Col. C. Dickey, Lt. Col. D. A. Mathewson, Jr., and alternate, Col. C. E. N. Howard.

In January of this year, Lt. Col. Noyes, control officer, was relieved by Maj. R. W. Schmelz. Col. P. Thurber became president of the Army Ground Forces Board and Lt. Col. Crawford was replaced by Col. C. L. Heitman, Jr.

On 2 Jan., 1947, an Army Air Forces Interview Board was organized and consisted of the following officers: Col. N. R. Laughinghouse, President; L. S. Webster, E. C. Langmead, H. W. Pennington, M. E. Tillery and Solomon J. Zoller.

HQ SIXTH ARMY
 Presidio of San Francisco
 4 April 1947

Lt. Gen. John B. Hodges, returning to Korea after conferences with Washington officials—including the Secretary of State—was a recent guest of the Commanding General of the Sixth Army, Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The marriage of Dorothy Jane Burnette and

Capt. Thomas A. Duke, Jr., was performed in the Post Chapel by the Post Chaplain, Colonel John R. Wright 23 March.

Attendants for the couple were Helen B. Morris of San Francisco and William G. Kirkham of Berkeley. Captain Duke is with the Coast Artillery Corps at Ft. Winfield Scott.

The April Program Meeting and Tea of the Presidio of San Francisco Women's Club headlined as speaker Mr. Robert R. Gros, lecturer and publicist, whose talk for the afternoon was entitled "Politicians, Prophets and People."

Hostesses for the afternoon were Mrs. J. A. McKinnon and Mrs. J. K. McConeghy.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, T. H.
 28 March 1947

In honor of Col. and Mrs. Clarence H. Bragg who returned to the mainland on 28 March. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Byron Meurlott entertained with a small dinner party. A pikake leis was presented to Mrs. Bragg and a manila leis was given to Col. Bragg by the hosts. Women guests were presented with pink and white carnation corsages. A Hawaiian motif was used in the decorations and table setting.

Guests attending besides the honor guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Wayne C. Smith, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Terence Smith and the hosts.

Miss Cora Pasolli, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Emil Pasolli, Jr., entertained with a formal dinner followed by dancing on the lanai at the Officers' club. Invited were Miss Joan Roebber, Miss Barbara McKenzie, Miss Joan Seidman, Miss Dottie Fraser, Capt. Wayne Shearer, Lt. Cyril Donnelly, Buzz Pasolli, Lt. Robert Storey, James Fraser, and Lt. Charles Bickerdike of Ft. Ruger.

Col. (USA, ret.) and Mrs. John M. Rooks entertained with an aloha dinner for Col. and Mrs. Clarence H. Bragg. Dinner was served at the Officers' club to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Wayne C. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Bragg, Col. and Mrs. W. Harold Schaffer, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Terence J. Smith and Col. and Mrs. Rooks.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Blight entertained Col. and Mrs. Paul R. Goode and daughter, Betsy, at dinner and to bid aloha to Col. Goode who returned to the mainland 28 March. Col. Goode will enter Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco.

HDQ. THIRD ARMY
 Atlanta, Ga.
 5 April 1947

To celebrate the completion of extensive decorations and alterations to the Officers' Club at Ft. McPherson, officers of the post and of Headquarters, Third Army, gathered at the club 29 March for a reception and an evening of dancing. Some 500 officers, their wives and dates attended.

In the receiving line were: Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks, deputy commander of the Third Army, and Mrs. Brooks; Mrs. Oscar W. Griswold, wife of General Griswold, commander of the Third Army; Brig. Gen. Charles D. Palmer, Chief of Staff, Third Army; Col. George M. Halloran, post commander of Ft. McPherson, and Mrs. Halloran and Capt. H. L. Garriss, Aide-de-Camp to General Brooks.

General Griswold's absence was due to earlier commitments that called him away from Atlanta on an inspection trip.

LANDSBERG AIR BASE
 Landsberg am/Lech Bavaria, Germany
 12 March 1947

American family and Army traditions are readily transplanted to the American Occupation Zone in Germany. Landsberg Air Base, a former Luftwaffe station located at Landsberg am/Lech, one of the oldest cities in Bavaria, is now the home of about 60 American families. With the arrival of American wives and children at Landsberg, post activities are rapidly being organized. The base commander, Lt. Col. Frank Collins, Jr., A.C., formerly of Wright Field, Ohio, and his staff are aggressively sponsoring and assisting in the formation of social and service organizations to bring to this area an atmosphere of typical American Army community life.

The first group to be organized was the officers' wives club. The newly elected officers are: Mrs. Clifton L. Moss, Jr., president; Mrs. Doyle Clark, vice president, and Mrs. Orville Isham, secretary-treasurer. A Red Cross volunteer unit for all women dependents in the military community is being organized. A nursery school for all post children of pre-school ages is operating. This school is supervised by Mrs. William E. Keyser and the teachers are two German women, trained in kindergarten work. Post women also are assisting in the organization of German Youth clubs. During the Christmas season they gave many volunteer hours making toys and preparing for German Youth Christmas parties sponsored by the base at which approximately 3000 German children were guests. Representatives of the Landsberg Officers' Wives' Club met recently with school-age German girls and formulated plans to start sewing classes. The remaking of old clothes and American styling of hair are among the many things the German girls want to learn.

American women have been called upon to assist in teaching English to people in the displaced persons (D.P.) camp in Landsberg. The Kaserne which houses this camp was formerly a branch work camp of the infamous

Dachau concentration camp. The present population of the Kaserne is approximately 4000 displaced persons. Every Wednesday night post women and their husbands attend meetings of the English Language Club at the Kaserne.

The officers' club building at the Air Base has been found to require much renovation since the days of its use by the Luftwaffe. The Officers' Wives Club is working actively in this redecoration. A women's lounge is being installed, draperies re-dyed and remade, and other improvements are planned in the near future.

The club was the scene recently of an afternoon party for all children on the base. A Bavarian floor show from near-by Augsburg furnished entertainment for 25 youngsters and their parents. A real American Easter egg hunt will be the next activity planned for post children.

Society
(Continued from Page 828)

Col. and Mrs. Walter Baylor, Col. and Mrs. James Michael Daly from Quantico, with Capt. (USN) and Mrs. William Brockman, Col. Price and Col. Keith McCutcheon were guests at dinner of Mrs. Katherine Byron, former Representative from Maryland, who entertained over the week-end.

Miss Virginia Shepherd, daughter of the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., who spend Spring holidays with her parents at the Marine Barracks in Washington, has returned to a St. Annes' School in Charlottesville, Va.

Col. John W. Wright, USA-Ret., has been decorated by Spain as "Commander of the Order of Isabel the Catholic." The presentation took place at the Spanish Embassy in Washington on 1 April 1947.

Field Marshal Lord Henry Watland Wilson and Lady Wilson were the guests in whose honor the Counselor of the Australian Embassy and Mr. John Oldham entertained at a cocktail party Tuesday afternoon. Among the guests were Mrs. Robert Patterson, wife of the Secretary of War; the Under Secretary of War and Mrs. Kenneth Royall; Judge Advocate General and Mrs. Thomas Green; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lincoln; Brigadier and Mrs. Thomas Huxley and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Brownfield.

The 24th annual reunion dinner of the U.S.S. Leviathan Veterans Association will be held Saturday, 12 April at 6:30 P. M. in Dunhill Restaurant, Broadway at 40th Street, New York City. The Association is comprised of Naval officers and men who served aboard the famous World War I troop transport, USS Leviathan which safely delivered more than 200,000 troops to ports in England and home again. This was about 1/20th of the entire A.E.F.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Eustace M. Peixotto left Washington for West Point last week to visit their son, Roland, who is a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy. A few days leave was spent this week in New York City before Gen. Peixotto returned to The Adjutant General's Office where he is Assistant The Adjutant General for Management.

ATC Great Circle Route

Flying time between the United States and Tokyo will be cut to 25 hours from the present 40-hour Central Pacific run within a few months when C-54s of the Air Transport Command and Northwest Airlines take to the Great Circle Route, the ATC disclosed recently at Haneda Airport.

Pioneered for months by ATC crews, the route will bring planes from Seattle, via Anchorage, Alaska, and Adak and Shemya in the Aleutians, some 20 hours closer to Tokyo than over the present route out of San Francisco by way of Honolulu.

Ordnance and Industry

Military development of interchangeable gasoline engine cylinders from which three families of engines in a wide range of horsepower may be made is the latest contribution of the Army to industrial progress, according to an announcement by Brig. Gen. Henry B. Saylor, Chief of Army Ordnance's Research and Development Service. Commercial production of the new standard cylinders and engines made from them is now permitted.

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Born

ADAMS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 22 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Peter P. Adams of Aurora, Ill., a son, Paul Williams.

BACHMAN—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Bragg, N. C., 7 Apr. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. Roger M. Bachman, a daughter, Suzanne.

BARKER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 30 Mar. 1947, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Herbert R. Barker, a daughter.

BART—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 22 Mar. 1947, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Jasper Barte of Texarkana, Tex., a son, Carl Michael.

BARTON—Born at Fort Clayton Hospital, C. Z., 26 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ray Barton, a son, Michael Ray.

BERRY—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Fort Lewis, Wash., 15 Feb. 1947, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Howard S. Berry, Jr., of McChord Field, Wash., a son, Howard S., III.

BISHOP—Born at the 279th Station Hospital, Berlin, Germany, 25 Mar. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. James F. Bishop, a daughter, Janet Lee.

BROWN—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 24 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Sayre C. Brown, AC, a son.

BRYANT—Born at Vallejo, Calif., 4 Apr. 1947, to Marie Satterlee Bryant and Dean Bryant, a daughter; granddaughter of Capt. R. Satterlee, (MC), USN (Ret.).

CANNER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 30 Mar. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. Peter Gordon Canner, a son.

CARILLA—Born at the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., 5 Apr. 1947, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas A. Carilla, of the Medical Division, Army Chemical Center, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., a daughter, Donna Lee.

CARLSON—Born recently to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Glenn Carlson of Scott Field, Ill., a daughter.

CASSIDY—Born at Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., 30 Mar. 1947, to Comdr. and Mrs. John J. Cassidy, Jr., (CE) USN, a daughter, Marie Virginia; granddaughter of Capt. Alfred Tawressey, USN, and Mrs. Tawressey of Arlington and of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cassidy of Cleveland.

CASTLE—Born at the Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 Apr. 1947, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward M. Castle, a daughter, Barbara Madden.

CAYLOR—Born at Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 Apr. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. George H. Caylor, a daughter, Linda Colleen.

CLARK—Born at Fort Clayton General Hospital, C. Z., 17 Mar. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. Robert L. Clark, a daughter, Sarah Louise.

COLBERTSON—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Kilmer, N. J., 23 Mar. 1947, to Lt. and Mrs. Paul Colbertson, a son, Robert Paul.

COLE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 29 Mar. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. Heston C. Cole, a daughter.

COLLINS—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 26 Mar. 1947, to WOJG and Mrs. James F. Collins, USA, a daughter.

COLYER—Born at the Fort Clayton General Hospital, C. Z., 13 Mar. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. Leigh Colyer, a son, Leigh, III.

CONRAD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 1 Apr. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Chester R. Conrad, a daughter.

COURSEY—Born at AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 3 Apr. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. Richard R. Coursey, Jr., USA, a daughter, Ann Randall; granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Richard R. Coursey, USA, and of Col. and Mrs. C. H. Schabacker, USA.

CRAMINS—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 29 Mar. 1947, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Richard Cramins, AC, a son.

CROWELL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 3 Apr. 1947, to Col. and Mrs. D. G. Crowell, a daughter.

CROWELL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 3 Apr. 1947, to Phyllis White Crowell, widow of 2nd Lt. Evans R. Crowell, Jr., AC, a daughter, Susan Evans Crowell; granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Evans R. Crowell, CAC, of Fort Bliss, Tex., and of Col. and Mrs. Donald G. White, CE, of Washington.

DAYLEY—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 7 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John Dayley, Sacramento, Calif., a son.

DIVINE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 21 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. Divine of Parsons, Kans., a son, Michael Bruce.

DOLPH—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 10 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Dolph, a son.

DOUGAN—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Kilmer, N. J., 27 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. William K. Dougan, twins, a son William Alexander and a daughter, Wilma May.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for Service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

DOUGLAS—Born at Salzburg, Austria, 1 Apr. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. James S. Douglas, USA, a son; grandson of Capt. A. Dean Douglas, USN-Ret. and Mrs. Douglas and of Capt. Marcy M. Dupre, Jr., USN, and Mrs. Dupre.

DOUGLAS—Born at Fort Clayton Hospital, C. Z., 27 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Wilson Drayton Douglas, a son, Wilson D., Jr.

DRAPER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 3 Apr. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Howard A. Draper, a son.

DUBINSKI—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 12 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. William Dubinski, Olympia, Wash., a son.

DUPLER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 23 Mar. 1947, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Emmett E. Dupler of Lawton, Okla., a son, Lawrence Odell.

FEDELCHIK—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 18 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Paul Fedelchik, Livingston, Mont., a daughter.

FINNEGAN—Born at Norfolk Maternity Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 3 Apr. 1947, to Col. and Mrs. W. E. Finnegan, a son, Niall Bruce; grandson of Mrs. Robert E. M. Goolrich, wife of the late Col. Robert E. M. Goolrich, AC, USA-Ret., and of Col. Ralph Finnegan, FA, USA; great grandson of Col. and Mrs. C. F. Craig, MC-Ret., of San Antonio, Tex.

FISHER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 Apr. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. Charles D. Fisher, a son.

FOX—Born at Fort Clayton General Hospital, C. Z., 26 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Arthur Alwyn Fox, a son, Gregory Glen.

GARNETT—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 26 Mar. 1947, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Eldred E. Garnett, AC, a son.

GERNERT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 1 Apr. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. William E. Gernert, a daughter.

GILDON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 22 Mar. 1947, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Jesse J. Gildon, a daughter, Gloria Jean.

GORANSON—Born at Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 3 Apr. 1947, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold T. Goranson, USN, a son.

GRAY—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 18 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Gray, Olympia, Wash., a son.

GRIZZARD—Born at Fort Clayton General Hospital, C. Z., 21 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Grizzard, twin daughters, Jean Elizabeth and Jean Maria.

HALLOCK—Born at AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 29 Mar. 1947, to Col. and Mrs. Houghton R. Hallock, CE, (USMA '37), a son, Geoffrey Gaddis; grandson of Capt. W. P. Gaddis, USN-Ret. and Mrs. Gaddis of Berkeley, Calif., and of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Hallock of St. Louis; nephew of Lt. Col. Duncan Hallock, CE, and Mrs. Hallock.

HAMILL—Born at Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., 28 Mar. 1947, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. George E. Hamill, a daughter, Eleanor Lee.

HARRIS—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 1 Apr. 1947, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Richard C. Harris, AC, a daughter.

HASLAM—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Kilmer, N. J., 22 Mar. 1947, to Lt. and Mrs. John W. Haslam, a son, John James.

HENDERSON—Born at 260th Station Hospital, Ladd Field, Alaska, 19 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George T. Henderson, a daughter, Ellen Mary.

HICKS—Born at Fort Clayton General Hospital, C. Z., 12 Mar. 1947, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Robert Hicks, a son, Robert Alan.

HILDERBRAND—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 2 Apr. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. George P. Hilderbrand, a son.

HILL—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 10 Mar. 1947, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Jess Hill, Seattle, a daughter.

HIMES—Born at Fort Clayton General Hospital, C. Z., 24 Mar. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. Ralph Himes, a daughter, Norma Gene.

HOENBEAK—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 6 Mar. 1947, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. James R. Hornbeak, Ft. Lewis, Wash., a daughter.

HOUSE—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 19 Mar. 1947, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Marvin House, a daughter.

JENKINS—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 16 Mar. 1947, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Howie Jenkins, American Lake Gardens, a son.

JOHNSON—Born at Bolling Field Station Hospital, 3 Apr. 1947, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Albert L. Johnson, USA, a son, Albert L. Johnson, III, nephew of Col. Edwin H. Johnson, Inf., USA, and Lt. Col. William H. Johnson, USA-Ret.

JOHNSON—Born at Station Hospital, Camp

Kilmer, N. J., 23 Mar. 1947, to Lt. and Mrs. Howard Johnson, a daughter, Janice Eleanor.

JONES—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 24 Mar. 1947, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. James K. Jones, AC, a son.

JONES—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 26 Mar. 1947, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. George T. Jones, Jr., AC, a son.

KAUFMAN—Born recently to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Leo Kaufman of Scott Field, Ill., a daughter.

KOWALSKI—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 30 Mar. 1947, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Stephen Kowalski, AC, a son.

LAHR—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Kilmer, N. J., 23 Mar. 1947, to Lt. and Mrs. William Lahr, a daughter, Sharon Ann.

LINTON—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 13 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. James W. Linton, Ft. Lewis, Wash., a daughter.

LOVE—Born at Regional Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 2 Apr. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. James W. Love, a son, James Fulford.

LUCE—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 7 Mar. 1947, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Luce, Olympia, Wash., a son.

LYNES—Born at the Fort Clayton General Hospital, C. Z., 15 Mar. 1947, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Wesley Lynes, a daughter, Ginger King.

MALANKOWSKI—Born 6 Apr. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. Anthony J. Malankowski, Inf., of Ft. Dix, N. J., a son, Anthony John, Jr.

MARTELLO—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Kilmer, N. J., 24 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Wallace Martello, a daughter, Paula Elaine.

MARTIN—Born at the Fort Clayton Hospital, C. Z., 10 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. William Wintia Martin, a son, William Wintia, Jr. Captain Martin is stationed at Albrook Field.

MASTROPAOLO—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 28 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Salvatore Mastro Paolo, a son.

MCCORMICK—Born at The Little Company of Mary, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 31 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. George W. McCormick, USNR, a son, Ernest Cooper; nephew of Lt. Comdr. Ernest G. Cooper, USNR (USNA '34).

MCDONALD—Born at AAF Station Hospital, Eglin Field, Fla., 3 Apr. 1947, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Audley C. McDonald, AC, a son, Daniel Matthew.

McKEE—Born at AAF Technical Base Hospital, Wright Field, Ohio, 20 Mar. 1947, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. James T. McKee, AC, a son, Stephen Michael.

McMAUGHAN—Born at Station Hospital, Los Alamos, N. Mex., 20 Feb. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. George W. McMaughan, CE, of Chicago, Ill., a son, Patrick Michael.

MILWIT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 3 Apr. 1947, to Col. and Mrs. Herbert Milwit, a daughter.

MITCHELL—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 28 Mar. 1947, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Nicholas E. Mitchell, AC, a daughter.

MORTON—Born in New York, N. Y., 26 Mar. 1947, to Comdr. Thomas H. Morton, USN, and Mrs. Morton, a son, John Fass. The baby is a grandson of Sir Ernest and Lady Fass of London, England and of the late Capt. James Proctor Morton, USN, and great grandson of the late Admiral Thomas D. Howard, USN.

NANCE—Born at Fort Clayton General Hospital, C. Z., 17 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Truett O. Nance, a son, Patrick Randall.

OCHOA—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 23 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Louis F. Ochoa, of Laredo, Tex., a daughter, Mary Benjamin.

O'HARE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 31 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. John O'Hare, a son.

ORBAN—Born at Glockner Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo., 2 Apr. 1947, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Orban, a daughter, Kathleen Patrice. Col. Orban was recently appointed by the 15th Air Force to the Regular Army Interviewing Board.

PARISHER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 23 Mar. 1947, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Arch L. Parish, a son, John Dale.

PETTIT—Born at Community Hospital, Riverside, Calif., 30 Mar. 1947, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert L. Pettit of Ventura, Calif., a son, Richard.

PINEAU—Born at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., 5 April 1947, to Lt. and Mrs. Roger Pineau, USNR, their second daughter, Julieanne Louise.

PORTER—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 6 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Philip Porter, a son.

POSPISIL—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Kilmer, N. J., 19 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William Pospisil, a daughter, Marie.

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REED—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Belvoir, Va., 19 Mar. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. Ralph E. Reed, a son, John Harry.

RIXEY—Born at University Hospital, Charlottesville, Va., 27 Mar. 1947, to Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin S. Rixey, USN, twin sons.

ROBERTS—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 24 Mar. 1947, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Cyrus A. Roberts, AC, a son.

ROBINSON—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 7 Mar. 1947, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Leonard Robinson, a daughter.

ROSE—Born at Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., 25 Mar. 1947, to CGM and Mrs. Aubrey F. Rose, a son, Carlos Darrold.

SALVERON—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 24 Mar. 1947, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Francisco J. Salveron, AC, a daughter.

SANGUINETTI—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 12 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. John Sanguinetti, a daughter.

SAULNIER—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 10 Mar. 1947, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Joseph Saulnier, McChord Field, Wash., a daughter.

SMITH—Born at the Fort Clayton General Hospital, C. Z., 15 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Jesse Smith, a daughter, Leslie Ann.

SMITH—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Kilmer, N. J., 22 Mar. 1947, to Lt. and Mrs. Bryan Smith, a son, Roderick Kirk.

SMOTHERMAN—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 4 Mar. 1947, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Perry Smotherman, Kent, Wash., a daughter.

SNYDER—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 19 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. John Snyder, Ft. Lewis, Wash., a son.

SOUTHWICK—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 31 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William B. Southwick, AC, a son.

STANIONIS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 23 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William G. Stanionis of Pittsburgh, Pa., a son, David Joseph.

STEFANOWSKI—Born at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 19 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Phillip Stefanowski, a daughter.

STRAWBRIDGE—Born at Stanford Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 3 Apr. 1947, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Weld Strawbridge of Mill Valley, Calif., a son, Roger Clayton; grandson of Capt. John Meyer, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Meyer of San Francisco and of Mr. Frederic H. Strawbridge and the late Mrs. Strawbridge of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

TAYLOR—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 22 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Taylor of Temple, Tex., a daughter, Marcia Alexis.

VAN SICKLE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 24 Mar. 1947, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. David J. Van Sickle, a daughter, Marilyn Jean.

VELO—Born recently to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ernest Velo of Scott Field, Ill., a daughter.

WAESCHE—Born at Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr, Pa., 24 Mar. 1947, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Russell R. Waesche, Jr., USCG, a son, Russell Randolph III; grandson of the late Admiral Russell R. Waesche, USCG, and Mrs. Waesche, and of Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Thorn, USCG-Ret.

WALDEN—Born at New Rochelle Hospital, N. Y., 5 Apr. 1947, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard T. Walden, Jr., a daughter, Virginia Whiting; granddaughter of the late Capt. Kenneth Whiting, USN, and the late Mrs. Whiting.

WALDON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 28 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. James C. Waldon, a son.

WHITE—Born at 260th Station Hospital, Ladd Field, Alaska, 28 Mar. 1947, to Maj. and Mrs. Maynard E. White, a son, Kenneth Wayne.

WILLIAMS—Born at 260th Station Hospital, Ladd Field, Alaska, 18 Mar. 1947, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. James E. Williams, a son, James Raymond, Jr.

WILVERT—Born at the AAF Station Hospital, Bolling Field, D. C., 23 Mar. 1947, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Willard E. Wilvert, AC, a daughter.

WOLTERS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 28 Mar. 1947, to Capt. and Mrs. Elmer H. Wolters, a daughter.

WRIGHT—Born at Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa., 24 Mar. 1947, to Col. and Mrs. Donald M. Wright, AC, USA, a daughter, Catherine Margaret; granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Donald D. Fitzgarrald, AC, USA, and of Mrs. Margaret M. Wright, Lynn Haven, Fla. Col. Wright is presently assigned to Hq. Eleventh Air Force.

ZAKAR—Born at Fort Clayton General Hospital, C. Z., 23 Mar. 1947, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Edward Zakar, a son, Michael Edward. (Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

Married

BAILEY-ELLERTON—Married in the Normandy chapel, Long Beach, Calif., 21 Mar. 1947. Miss Grace Marie Ellerton, daughter of Mrs. George C. Ellerton of Norfolk, and the late Comdr. Ellerton, to Bernard Allen Bailey.

BARRINGTON-PARKER—Married in Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 5 Apr. 1947. Miss Ivera C. Parker, to David Hugh Barrington, Y2.

BISHOP-BERKELEY—Married at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart Church, Washington, D. C., 9 Apr. 1947. Miss Elizabeth Berkeley, to Ens. Charles De La Cour Bishop, USCG.

BLACK-MALLETTE—Married at the Ashland Place Chapel, 9 Mar. 1947. Miss Carole Grey Mallette, to Maj. W. H. Black of Brookley Field, Ala.

EMBREY-MCGONIGLE—Married at the Fort Myer Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., 5 Apr. 1947. Miss Dorothy Ann McGonigle, to Capt. Lemuel Jackson Embrey, AUS.

FRANKE-ST. JOHN—Married at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 31 Mar. 1947. Miss Mary Ellen St. John, to Mr. Charles Frederick Franke, son of Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Franke of Chevy Chase, Md.

GROOMS-COTHAM—Married in Knoxville, Tenn., 4 Apr. 1947. Miss Mary B. Cotham, to Lt. James Albert Grooms.

HOUGLAND-RANDALL—Married on Easter Sunday, 6 Apr. 1947. Miss Nora Elizabeth Randall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Randall of Birmingham, Ala., to Maj. Arnold L. Houghland, AGD, Major Houghland ("Hougy") is with Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, Fort Monroe, Va.

LAWSON-LEWIS—Married in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, N. Y., 15 Mar. 1947. Ens. Virginia Elizabeth Lewis (NC) USN, to Lt. Vincent Lawson, USNR.

LOVEJOY-REIDEMEISTER—Married at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 3 Apr. 1947. Mrs. Audrey Paige Reidemeister, daughter of Mrs. Maud Steiny Paige of New York and of Col. H. Ray Paige, of Darien, Conn., to Thomas E. Lovejoy, Jr.

MACLAY-HOLZMAN—Married at Killbuck Gardens, Tallahassee, Fla., 7 Apr. 1947. Miss Mary Jane Holzman, to Capt. Alfred Barmore MacLay, AAF.

MCCREARY-MACMORRIS—Married in Dwight Chapel at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., 29 Mar. 1947. Miss Kathryn Elizabeth MacMorris, to Lt. Col. William Harold McCreary.

MUHLFELD-BAUM—Married in the main chapel at the Navy Academy, Annapolis, Md., 5 Apr. 1947. Miss Marguerite Jarvis Baum, to Lt. Comdr. Edward Muhlenfeld.

REDLINGER-HAGEDORN—Married in St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa., 17 Mar. 1947. Rita Peck Hagedorn of Los Angeles, to Maj. Matthew J. Redlinger, Jr., USA, (USMA '42) of Washington, Iowa.

REINERT-SWEIGERT—Married in the Fort Myer Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., recently. Lt. Marjorie M. Sweigert, ANC, to Capt. Howard David Reinert, Jr., Provost Marshal at Fort Myer.

RYDER-WATSON—Married in the Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C., 5 Apr. 1947. Miss Dulce May Watson, daughter of Maj. Robert Mayes Watson, USA, and Mrs. Watson, to Richard Haskins Ryder.

SPOONER-MACFALL—Married in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 Mar. 1947. Miss Barbara Beekman MacFall, daughter of Capt. R. C. MacFall, USN-Ret. and Mrs. MacFall of La Jolla, Calif., to Raymond Ellis Spooner. The couple will make their home in New York City.

STARKEY-CARLISLE—Married in the Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 4 Apr. 1947. Miss Mary Virginia Carlisle, to Maj. Arthur W. Starkey, USA, now attending Engineers School at Fort Belvoir.

STONE-MELLA—Married in the chapel of St. Peter's Church, Rome, Italy, 7 April 1947. Contessina Renata Arborio Mella di Santella, to Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, former head of the Allied Control Commission for Italy, now on terminal leave in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

THOMAS-MARTEL—Married at Congress Heights Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 6 Apr. 1947. Miss Emma Irene Martel, daughter of Lt. (jg), USN, and Mrs. R. P. Spearman of Anacostia, D. C., to Wallace K. Thomas.

WALKER-LOUGHRY—Married in Washington, D. C., 8 Apr. 1947. Miss Madeleine Loughry, daughter of Maj. Gen. Howard Kendall Loughry, USA-Ret., governor of Soldiers' Home, to Maj. John Key Walker, Jr., USA.

WARD-WELCH—Married in Our Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, N. Y., 9 Apr. 1947. Miss Eileen Cecelia Welch, to Maj. William Donald Ward, of the ROTC at Fordham University.

WESSELHOEFT-WHITEHURST—Married in the Chapel at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., 7 Mar. 1947. Mrs. Collin B. Whitehurst, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John H. Kneubel, to Lt. Robert Wesselhoeft, sr., of Boston and Barranquilla, Colombia, South America.

WIEGARD-WHEELER—Married in the chapel of the Naval Air Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 6 Apr. 1947. Miss Dorothy Wheeler, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Vernon H. Wheeler, of San Juan, to Lt. John A. Wiegard.

Died

BENTON—Died at Bay Pines Veterans Administration Hospital, St. Petersburg, Fla., 5 Apr. 1947. Lt. Harry Stacey Benton, USNR, father of Comdr. Burt Benton, USNR.

BIBB—Died at her home, Washington, D. C., 2 Apr. 1947. Mrs. Julia Tevis Sharp Bibb, mother of Lt. Col. Eugene Sharp Bibb, now stationed in Tokyo.

BLAKESLEE—Died in Hollandale, Fla., 4 Apr. 1947. Capt. Victor Franklin Blakeslee, USN-Ret. (USNA '20) former assistant naval attaché in Moscow and later commandant of a Normandy invasion base at Exeter, England.

BRANHAM—Died in Crawfordville, Ind., 19 Mar. 1947. Ida M. Branham, mother of Col. Charles N. Branham, CAC.

CARLTON—Died at Elk Grove, Calif., 28 Mar. 1947. 1st Lt. Dennis R. Carlton, AC.

CARMINE—Died at his home, Preston, Md., 8 Apr. 1947. Rear Adm. George Creighton Carmine, USCG-Ret., former commander of the New York Coast Guard District. He is survived by his wife, Edna, and a son, George, a naval officer.

CHAPIN—Killed in a plane crash near Andrews Field, Mich., 7 Apr. 1947. Maj. John M. Chapin, son of Col. and Mrs. Willis M. Chapin of Cape Elizabeth, Me.

DALTON—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 Apr. 1947. Mrs. Caro Gordon Dalton, wife of Brig. Gen. Albert C. Dalton.

GILES—Died in Washington, D. C., 4 Apr. 1947. Mrs. Frederica Rodgers Giles, daughter of the late Admiral John Rodgers, USN, and the late Mrs. Annie Hodge Rodgers, sister of the late Vice Admiral William Ledyard Rodgers, USN.

GOODSELL—Died en route to the Patuxent River Naval Air Station in Maryland, 8 Apr. 1947. Lt. Comdr. John D. Goodsell, USN. Services and burial in Denver, Colo.

HULME—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 Apr. 1947. Edyth M. Hulme, widow of Comdr. W. O. Hulme, USN-Ret.

JONES—Died in Germany, 2 Apr. 1947. 1st Lt. Billy K. Jones, AC.

LYSTER—Died at her home, Washington, D. C., 4 Apr. 1947. Alice Bissell Lyster, wife of Col. William J. Lyster, USA-Ret.

LYTLE—Died at his home, Washington, D. C., 5 Apr. 1947. WO Nathaniel J. Lytle, USMC. Burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

MARSHALL—Died at Jackson, Miss., 29 Mar. 1947. Margaret Menier Marshall, wife of Maj. Benjamin Joseph Marshall, MC, USA-Ret., mother of Mrs. Louise West of Jackson, Mrs. H. Cooper Kinney of Houston, Tex., Miss Sarah Marshall of New York City, and Mrs. Norman O. Schwien, wife of Capt. Norman O. Schwien, USN; grandmother of Mrs. James A. Boorman, Jr., wife of Comdr. James A. Boorman, Jr., USN, Maj. Ben. Marshall West, USA, H. Cooper Kinney, Jr., Miss Anne Louise West and four great grandchildren.

METWIGGAN—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., 5 Apr. 1947. Mary H. Metwiggan, mother of Lt. Comdr. James N. Metwiggan.

METTS—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 Apr. 1947. Annie E. Metts, mother of Lt. Lila Amella Metts, ANC, USA.

PERKINS—Died at Burbank Hospital, Fitchburg, Mass., 3 Apr. 1947. Col. George Edward Perkins, MC, AUS-Ret., husband of May T. Perkins, 10 Dorset Road, Belmont, Mass. Interment at Claremont, N. H.

POORE—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 Apr. 1947. Lt. Col. James Edwards Poore, MC, USA-Ret. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Pearl Payseur Poore; by a son, Col. James E. Poore, Jr., USA, now stationed in Melbourne, Australia; by a daughter, Mrs. Nancy P. Tufts of Washington; a grandchild, James E. Poore, III, is now a cadet at West Point. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery, 8 Apr.

ROADY—Died at Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, Calif., 22 Feb. 1947. Col. John O. Roady, Ret.

ROCA—Died at Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6 Mar. 1947. Frank Roca, Gunner, USN-Ret., one of the pioneers of the Submarine Fleet of the U. S. Navy.

STANFORD—Died at the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., 7 Apr. 1947. Rear Adm. Homer R. Stanford, USN-Ret. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Roy El L. Sackett, wife of Rear Adm. Sackett, USN-Ret., and a son, Carrington M. Stanford.

STRONG—Died in Korea, 1 Mar. 1947. 1st Lt. Robert R. Strong, AC.

SUGARMAN—Died at the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md. George Sugarman, Chief Boat-swain's Mate, USN.

SYLVESTER—Died in Germany, 31 Mar. 1947. 1st Lt. James F. Sylvester, AC.

TARBOX—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, Oak Knoll, Oakland, Calif., recently. Cornelia De Kraft Tarbox, wife of the late Capt. Glenn Tarbox, USN, daughter of the late Admiral and Mrs. J. C. P. De Kraft. Services were held 4 April at San Francisco.

TAYLOR—Died in Murphy General Hospital, Waltham, Mass., 27 Mar. 1947. Col. Theodore B. Taylor, Ret.

TOMPKINS—Died in Mount Alto Hospital, Arlington, Va., 6 Apr. 1947. Lt. Col. J. F. Tompkins, USA-Ret., brother of Col. Edmund R. Tompkins, USA-Ret.

WILSON—Died at Hino, Japan, 14 Mar. 1947. 2d Lt. Robert L. Wilson, of Wilton Place, Plymouth, Mass.

Obituary

Lieut. Harry S. Benton, USNR

Lt. Harry Stacey Benton, USNR, died on 5 April in St. Petersburg, Fla., and was buried in the Bay Pines Veterans Cemetery there on 7 April. He died after a long illness.

Prior to World War I, he commanded the Fifth Division Naval Militia, Connecticut National Guard, in Norwalk, Conn. He was ordered to active duty on 6 April 1917, and served in various capacities until February 1919, when he was ordered to inactive status. He served as Executive Officer at the Naval Air Station, Miami, from April 1918, until the time of his retirement.

Lieutenant Benton is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Benton, now staying at Montrose, N. Y.; a son, Comdr. Burt Benton, USNR; a daughter, Mrs. C. A. DeSaussure; and five grandchildren.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 828)

Wash., to give his daughter in marriage. Her gown was a bouffant model of brocade white moire with train and tulle veil which enveloped it was fastened to her dark hair by a ruche of pleated tulle embellished with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of orange blossoms, roses and carnations.

The bride was attended by the sister of the bridegroom, Miss Rosalie Hakes, as maid of honor, Mrs. Frank Lloyd Davis was matron of honor.

Mr. Herbert Hull Hakes was best man for his brother, and the brother of the bride, Lt. Richard Hilton Bushnell, USMC, with Messrs. Charles Ingle, John A. Mathewson and Robert Hilton Buell served as ushers.

A reception at the Commissioned Officers Mess, North Island followed the ceremony and a ten-day wedding jaunt in the desert was a prelude to their establishing themselves at Coronado, where the parents of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Billings Hakes reside.

The former Miss Bushnell attended Dominican Convent in San Rafael and is a member of Tau Omicron Phi service sorority. Mr. Hakes was a lieutenant in the Army Air Corps during the war, serving in India and China. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Mrs. John Harrison Knapp, widow of Capt. Knapp, USN, has issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jacquelyn Randolph Knapp, to Mr. Richard Tucker Ewing, son of Mrs. J. Holt Wright of Washington and the Eastern shore of Maryland and the late Mr. Francis Marion Ewing. The wedding will take place Saturday afternoon, 26 April, in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Sidney Lovett, chaplain at Yale University, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Howard S. Wilkinson, rector of the church. A small reception will be held in the Sulgrave Club.

Miss Knapp is a granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. William L. Marshall USA, and Mrs. Marshall and her paternal grandparents were the late Capt.

John J. Knapp, USN, and Mrs. Knapp. Both the Marshalls and the Knapps were prominent in the Capital during the tours of duty of the two officers, Gen. Marshall serving as Chief of Engineers when he and Mrs. Marshall presented their daughter, Miss Maitland Marshall, and at the time of her marriage to the late Capt. Knapp, then an assistant paymaster in the Navy.

Miss Madeleine Loughry and Maj. John Key Walker, Jr., were married Tuesday, 8 April, in the Chapel of United States Soldiers' Home. The bride is the daughter of Maj. Gen. Howard Kendall Loughry and the late Mrs. Loughry and her husband is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John K. Walker of Bedford, Va.

General Loughry, governor of the United States Soldiers' Home and former Army Chief of Finance, gave his daughter in marriage.

Miss Caroline J. Cooper was maid of honor. Other bridal attendants were Miss Kathleen Bell, Miss Margaret McCallum, Miss Beverly Harris and Mrs. William D. de Camp.

Lt. Col. William Becker, USA, served as best man. The ushers were Lt. Col. John F. Freund, USA; Lt. Col. Lane Timmons, Maj. Warren Slaughter, Comdr. Douglas Cordiner and Maj. Frank L. Oliver.

Anne Flournoy Hayes of Bedford, Va., a niece of the bridegroom, was flower girl.

The bride was graduated from National Cathedral School for Girls and from Smith College, class of 1943. The bridegroom was graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, class of 1941, and served overseas 31 months with the Third Armored Division.

After a motor trip to Miami, the couple will make their home at College Station, Tex.

Antarctic Expedition Ends

Rear Adm. Richard H. Byrd, USN (Ret), officer in charge of the 1946-47 Navy Antarctic Expedition, and Rear Adm. Richard H. Cruzen, USN, commander of Task Force 68, are scheduled to arrive in Washington, D. C., on 14 April on board the task force flagship, the USS Mount Olympus (AGC-8).

Other units of the Antarctic Expedition will dock at other ports on both the East and West coasts. The expedition has already been commended by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, who dispatched the following message to the Mount Olympus:

"The Chief of Naval Operations congratulates Task Force 68 on its achievements and the determined manner in which it overcame all obstacles to those achievements. Your experience and training in operations in polar weather are a great asset to the naval service."

The coming of antarctic winter forced a termination of operations by both eastern and western groups of the expedition. The eastern group made a six-day stop in Rio de Janeiro, and the western group visited in Australia.

Marine League Asks Flag Law

Maj. Gen. G. B. Erskine, USMC, National Americanism Chairman of the Marine Corps League, this week called for public support of proposed federal legislation to provide penalties for desecration of the American flag.

"As Chairman of the Americanism Committee of the Marine Corps League, I am calling on every Marine, every veteran, and every American citizen to support this legislation so that any person who mutilates or defiles the flag will be subject to punishment as befits a crime against our hero dead as well as every citizen of the United States."

4th Armored Div. Assn.

The first national convention of the Fourth Armored Division Association will open 19 June for three days at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. Lt. Col. Creighton W. Abrams, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the association, has announced.

Veterans of the Fourth Armored Division who desire to join the association should write to Fourth Armored Division Association Headquarters, Fort Knox, Ky.

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Army Atomic Views (Continued from Page 811)

The development of the atomic bomb and long range carrying vehicles has had an important effect on our requirement for Armed Forces "in being." Whereas, previously the main mission of the peacetime forces was to provide a framework for wartime expansion behind light covering forces, now it is necessary to have forces in being capable of providing instantaneous defense against air attacks or surface forays against us, of minimizing the effects of such attacks, and of concurrently launching counterattacks against vital enemy targets, including the bases, launching sites, and industrial facilities which support an enemy atomic attack and are invulnerable to our aerial counterattack. We require, in the first instance, defensive forces capable of intercepting and destroying aircraft and/or guided missiles. Such forces include both intercepting aircraft and ground weapons, utilizing special air-to-air and ground-to-air missiles. The success of their operations will depend to a great degree on the efficiency of our radar detection net which will be necessary to provide early warning of attack—"early" in the sense of seconds, or at the most, minutes. The well-planned, well-coordinated attacks of a determined enemy, once launched in strength, can be expected to achieve their objectives even though the defender can impose extremely heavy attrition on present-day long range bombing aircraft. Consequently, an atomic attack on the United States can be exceedingly destructive in spite of the success that a stubborn and determined defensive action may have in decimating the attacking force. The objective of the defense can only be reduction of the effects of the attack and infliction of such heavy damage on the attacking forces as to destroy the enemy's resources available for continuation of such attacks.

Since such attacks may be accompanied or immediately followed by airborne and sea-borne invasion forces, seeking to capitalize on the disruption effected by the attack, our military establishment must include forces capable of defeating any such action. Again these forces must be forces in being and highly mobile, in order to keep their numbers to a reasonably low figure. They must be well balanced, including shore defense naval units, armored, airborne, and mobile infantry forces with their supporting ground-support air units and other arms.

The most important aspect of the absence of a preparatory period is that our counter-attacking forces must be ready for instant retaliation. Our requirement is for strategic bombers, and for long-range guided missiles when they are developed, to carry atomic explosives immediately to those installations, possibly deep in enemy territory, which are vital to the continuation of his early attacks on us or which are necessary to his general war effort. We will need bases so located that our bombers and missiles can reach those vital installations. It is only by such offensive air action that we can quickly deliver substantial blows by which we may save ourselves from defeat in the initial stages of the surprise war and seize the initiative necessary to gain final victory. Forces in being will have the additional mission of quickly reinforcing or seizing essential bases, and of undertaking such timely military operations as will blunt the hostile offensive and gain for us an advantageous military position.

Our present strategy recognizes the overriding importance of strategic bombing. This concept has been developing with the technical perfecting of long-range aircraft, but it has been confirmed and emphasized by the development of the atomic bomb, since the scale of destruction of this weapon has given the offensive such a marked advantage, at least for the time being, over the defensive. It was possible, as long as strategic bombers were limited to the use of conventional explosives to exact such a price from the attacking force by improved methods of defense as to make the success of such offensive measures doubtful. With the pay load atomic explosives, however, great destruction is achieved cheaply (in terms of resources and manpower), and foreseeable defensive means are unable to keep pace with offensive methods. It is our belief now that strategic bombardment either by piloted aircraft or by guided missiles of one form or another provides the single most important element of our military capabilities.

The atomic bomb, primarily an offensive weapon, serves to emphasize the principle that only by offensive action can victory be attained. However, the development of the atomic bomb by other nations requires that the U. S. adopt a principle of strategy in seeming conflict with the fundamental importance of offensive effort. We must devote a higher percentage of our national resources than ever before to the measures we take for defense. We must do this in order to insure that we retain the capability of delivering effective offensive effort. Unless we provide adequate means to reduce our vulnerability we may find in the moment of emergency that we are unable to launch our own atomic offensive. A careful balance must be attained. Land and sea radar outposts are required to give early warning; aircraft and ground weapons are required to intercept and destroy a maximum number of airborne bomb-carry-

ing vehicles; and aircraft and naval craft are required to intercept and destroy a maximum number of water-borne (surface or sub-surface) bomb-carrying vehicles. In addition balanced forces are required to repel any airborne or water-borne invasion forces which might attempt, in connection with an atomic attack, to seize objectives in the U. S. or to carry out raiding missions against installations in the U. S.

The initial strategy of the Armed Forces, in the light of the loss of our cushion of time, is that of absorbing or diverting initial attacks, delivering immediate counterattacks with long-range bombers or missiles, accomplishing initial, essential deployment, and effecting without delay the necessary mobilization of national resources.

The time afforded us for mobilization may be so relatively short and the interference so great that we may have extreme difficulty in mobilizing large field forces such as we mobilized in World War II. Victory or defeat may have been realized before large forces could be brought to bear. It must be borne in mind, of course, that we have no assurance that our atomic warfare capabilities are, or will be, fully sufficient to accomplish our strategic aims. It might develop that such factors as availability of raw materials would force us to supplement the employment of atomic weapons with substantial employment of non-atomic weapons and methods of warfare. Since it is politically and economically unfeasible to retain "in being" forces sufficient to discharge all requirements of an atomic war, there remains a vital need for rapid mobilization of manpower as well as industry. We must have on call a reservoir of partially trained men who can quickly be assimilated and employed in reinforcing our initial efforts, including deployment to distant areas, and carrying the attack through to final decision. A careful balance must be effected as between the manpower requirements of industry and those of the Armed Forces. It appears that numerically the demands of industry are continually increasing with scientific and technological development. These demands are likely to impose a heavy drain upon manpower, which in final analysis may be reflected in decreased manpower in the Armed Forces proper.

In addition to providing forces in being, how can we increase our capability successfully to accomplish our rapid mobilization?

We have need for a system of far-flung bases whose installations can provide early warning of attack and contribute to the interception and destruction of the vehicles of attack. Securing such a system may be at the expense, in some instances, of our political position, which is our first line of defense. Under such circumstances, a purely military aspect will often be overruled by the fact that more National Security can be achieved through political position than military position. Keeping in mind this factor, which may militate against our realization of as complete or efficient a system of bases as would be militarily desirable, the primary function of the bases would be to provide early warning of attack aimed at the U. S. proper and interception of a number of the vehicles of the attack, whether they be airborne or surface-borne. The bases would also provide the launching sites for counterblows against enemy territory. Obviously, these blows can be more effective if launched from a point close to their target than from a distant base in the U. S. In the long run the North American continent is not to be defended as an island. Adequate defense requires decisive offensive action, a substantial part of which may be necessary shortly after the initiation of hostilities. In order to insure that such bases are prepared to carry out their functions in time of war, they must be maintained adequately during peacetime, garrisoned with sufficient troops to protect them against small scale attack, and equipped with such installations as airfields or launching devices for their offensive role. Communications to them must be maintained and the control of air and sea approaches to them retained by the U. S. It is recognized that the maintenance of such installations is expensive and that in event of limited budget many of the bases would have to be abandoned in favor of the more vital military establishments such as the strategic air striking forces and defensive forces in being. It must also be borne in mind that no one base can be fortified or garrisoned to such an extent that it would withstand a concerted enemy attack, and hence, it must be accepted that a certain number of our bases might well fall to the enemy at the initiation of hostilities. Further, it may be pointed out that an alternative is to wait until the advent of hostilities to seize certain of the bases we need, assuming that we maintain our advantageous position with respect to Naval and Air power in order to retain the capability of doing so.

While it is recognized that widespread dispersion and establishment of underground facilities is impractical, we must achieve that minimum degree of such protection essential to the preservation of our retaliatory counter-offensive power. The pattern of U. S. life, social and industrial, will never permit the degree of dispersion which military strategy makes desirable. We can disperse the bulk of our critical military stockpiles. We can disperse some of our vital industry, particu-

larly new plants. We can probably never achieve substantial dispersion of our general industrial concentration, in spite of our reliance on it for continuation of a war effort. Nor are we likely to be able to disperse government and other control and communication agencies which bind together the efforts of the whole nation toward National Security. What we must do, then, is to select those facilities

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absolutely essential to our fight for survival and effect a minimum dispersion, protection, or duplication of them to an extent which is both practicable of attainment and sufficient (Please turn to Next Page)

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Army Atomic Views (Continued from Preceding Page)

to give promise of success. That success in this respect is not hopeless may be indicated by the historic examples of industry's ability to survive, demonstrated by German industry in World War II, which not only survived but increased its output up till 1944; and the Russian industrial effort, which survived the great German territorial advances which overran or destroyed industrial capacity representing equivalent results of an enormous amount of strategic bombing. Complete dispersion of our cities of over 50,000 population, which number some 200 and total 50 million inhabitants, appears beyond our capabilities—not because of requirements of money or engineering effort, staggering as they are, but because of the political resistance of our people against being regimented, uprooted, and forcibly moved. Our strategy must be based on realism, and the all-out dispersion of industry can only be classed as a militarily desirable but unattainable measure. In addition to limited dispersion we must effect substantial stockpiling. The equipment and supplies of our forces in being, particularly our atomic weapons with their carrying vehicles, must be stockpiled in numbers sufficient to sustain our initial efforts and to carry over until such time as production of essential items can be resumed. We must also stockpile those items which are vital to our rapid mobilization and whose replacement takes long periods of time.

Dispersion and protection are two mutually supporting defense measures. By going deeply enough underground or by providing a protective shield of sufficient concrete, lead, or other protective materials, it is possible to achieve comparative safety from the bomb effects. The scale of such an effort limits its use to a comparatively few extremely vital installations or facilities which must be retained in operation at all cost. Nerve centers such as key government or military headquarters and certain command and communications facilities necessary to the carrying out of retaliatory atomic attacks will require this type of protection. Such installations are inherently immobile and must be self-sufficient in sustaining life of the personnel engaged and in maintaining the equipment necessary to their operation.

Above all, the advent of the atomic bomb demands that we retain flexibility in our military and national organization, and flexibility in our strategy and our planning, if we are to maintain a reasonable and acceptable state of National Security.

There are certain duties and responsibilities of the Armed Forces which are affected little, if at all, by the atomic bomb. These responsibilities include our commitment for the occupation and demilitarization of Germany and Japan, our commitment to provide Armed Forces to the Security Council of the United Nations for the maintenance of international

FINANCE

Financial Digest

A nation-wide telephone strike was under way this week despite efforts by the Government to control it. Approximately 300,000 workers were involved according to early reports by the National Federation of Telephone Workers. The New England states constituted the only sizable section of the country not severely affected. Normal telephone service continued in two states—Indiana and Virginia. In New Jersey the telephone system was seized by the state but striking employees refused to return to work. No penalties are provided in the state seizure law for those employees who refuse to work for the state.

With rising labor unrest in the telephone and coal industries, the Senate Labor Committee this week commenced work on legislation which would authorize Federal Courts to issue injunctions halting strikes imperiling national health or safety. Senator Taft (R-O.), chairman of the Committee, indicated that such a provision will be added to the Senate's bill revising labor laws. This would give the Attorney General power to seek injunctions to block basic industry strikes while efforts are made to settle the disputes involved. It is expected that the Committee will vote on the labor measure late this week and probably send it to the Senate sometime next week.

The "safety strike" at mines seems likely to delay the return of soft coal mines to private operators by the end of April as has been contemplated in Federal planning. The Federal Coal Mines Administration has been considering such a move in an effort to force an industry-union contract.

peace and security, and our political requirement to maintain those forces designed to enhance our position in the international balance of power which is continually the object of security considerations even within the framework of the United Nations. There appears to be no possibility that the atomic bomb would be employed in effecting the occupation of Germany and Japan and in carrying out our major policies in those ex-enemy states, any more than we would be likely to use it on the cities of our allies occupied by an enemy. The requirements in these respects are basically those which can be best performed by conventional ground forces, since the duties are police and surveillance duties.

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

Changes in the terms of bareboat chartering of war-built merchant vessels under the Merchant Ships Sales Act of 1946 have been approved by the Maritime Commission and submitted to the shipping industry for the opinion of the operators and other interests concerned.

Existing charter agreements will expire on the termination of each voyage after 30 April. However, the Commission will consider short-term charters of vessels after that date to meet such special requirements as the Commission may deem necessary.

Under the proposed charter plan, new charters approved by the Commission would cover a period of one to three years, with the right of termination on 30 days' notice by either party prior to the end of a voyage after one year from delivery, instead of the present six-months' period with the right of termination on 15 days' notice.

The Commission reserves the right to substitute suitable vessels without extra expense to the charterer in the event of sale to an American citizen.

The vessels under charter could be operated only on prescribed trade routes or on routes for berth operation, as approved by the Maritime Commission. Their operation would be restricted to the foreign and/or domestic trade of the United States, and/or in trade between foreign ports, carrying:

- full cargoes of coal, grain, nitrate, or crops;
- full cargoes for the U. S. Army or U. S. Navy;
- such other full cargoes as may be approved by the Owner; or
- general cargo in berth service between foreign ports provided such service does not compete with an established U. S. flag general cargo berth service as determined by the Owner.

The requirement for these forces may extend as long as 25 to 40 years, depending upon the agreements reached by the major powers in the German and Japanese Peace Treaties or other instruments of international policy.

Under Article 43 of the United Nations Charter, the U. S. is committed to provide certain Armed Forces to the Security Council of the United Nations for its use in maintaining international peace. The regulations governing the composition of these forces remain a matter of current United Nations discussion. It appears that a considerable time will elapse before such forces are actually established in being. The requirement will probably be that these forces, held as national contingents by each furnishing nation, shall be available upon notice to the Security Council.

ell. It is not contemplated that the atomic bomb will be included in the U. S. contribution to these international forces. Conventional Air units must be included in accordance with Article 45 of the United Nations Charter.

While the inherent offensive value of the atomic bomb to the U. S. during the period of its sole possession of the weapon is unquestioned, it would be shortsighted to believe that even during this interim period it was sufficient in itself. A large measure of security comes to the U. S. from the very existence of its military strength which is evidenced in its conventional force in being, as well as such unorthodox weapons as the atomic bomb. To retain our strength in terms understandable to all nations, we must continue in existence certain of the forces which clearly spell power to the potential aggressors. These forces include Fighter and Bomber units, Infantry Divisions and Aircraft Carriers; in short, the conventional forces that the man on the street can recognize anywhere in the world.

Military tactics are relatively unaffected by the advent of the atomic bomb. Until it has been demonstrated that the atomic bomb can achieve a decision by itself (and the certainty that it can has yet to be demonstrated), conventional military operations will continue to be employed, using, for some time to come, substantially the tactics of the end of World War II, characterized by constantly increasing speed of movement and more concentrated power. The principle of dispersion to limit the effects of Air action will be of greater consequence. Massing of forces can be effected only with full realization of the risks involved in offering a profitable target for the employment of the atomic bomb. Of necessity, since offensive action requires some concentration of forces, tactics will have to evolve methods of quickly massing for offensive action, then quickly dispersing. This necessity for dispersal applies to all components of the Military Establishment, Land, Sea, and Air forces.

A new weapon, even one of such revolutionary character as the atomic bomb, serves not to make war "cheaper," but only to add to the burden borne by all peoples and all nations in the interest of National Security. The development of the atomic bomb, even temporary monopoly of its employment, has not given the U. S. an inexpensive substitute for a balanced Military Establishment. The bomb, and the potential range of aircraft and missiles, has made the defense of the nation more difficult, more expensive, and less certain of attainment. The need of eliminating war itself has never been so vitally necessary to the National Security of the U. S. and to the survival of civilization throughout the world.

Navy's Atomic Views

FOLLOWING are salient excerpts from the summary of the Navy's thinking on the effect of the atomic bomb on National Security:

In presenting a synthesis based exclusively on interviews of "official" Navy thinking on naval problems posed by the atomic bomb, two cautionary notes are in order. Both pertain to the limitations of the interview process itself. In the first place, any document issued by the Navy Department on the subject, if there were one, would represent the distillate of thoroughly considered and presumably agreed opinion of the chief policy-making officials of that department. Interviews alone, on the other hand, present one with a medley of reflections and observations—some based on long thought and possibly intra-departmental discussion, others merely random thoughts stimulated by the conversation of the moment. The second point derives (Please turn to Next Page)

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Navy Atomic Views (Continued from Preceding Page)

from the first, and concerns the distinction between the Navy as a corporate being and the individuals who may in turn speak for it. There again, in the absence of papers bearing the official approval of the department as such, one is burdened with the problem of differentiating between views held by individuals and perhaps distinctive to them and those likely to become effective departmental policy.

The cooperation afforded the compiler by the Navy Department did, however, go a long way towards overcoming these defects in method. The fact that the individuals interviewed comprised the Chief of Naval Operations, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, and senior officers designated by him lent to the discussions an authenticity which would otherwise have been lacking. Moreover, Admiral Nimitz agreed to review this section of the paper in order to check the accuracy of its interpretation and the degree to which it reflected institutional rather than merely individual opinion. Thus, while the comments presented below represent the compiler's own synthesis of the views of the senior officers with whom he spoke, that synthesis enjoys if not the approval at least the concurrence of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Fundamentally, according to naval spokesmen, the Navy's planning in respect to changes wrought by the atomic bomb must envisage the respective needs of three wholly different situations, which may be listed as follows:

1. Peacetime, when the Navy's functions, apart from augmenting preparedness for war, are taken up with policing obligations. In general, police functions require weapons of precision rather than of mass destruction.

2. A war in which the atomic bomb is either not used at all or introduced only substantially after the onset of hostilities, or perhaps used only by us and not by our enemies. Such a situation might follow from the successful operation of such a plan as that envisaged in the Baruch proposals, or from mutual fear of retaliation, or from the possibility that our enemies will not yet have succeeded in manufacturing atomic bombs and thus destroying our present monopoly.

3. A war in which atomic bombs are available in substantial numbers to both sides and in which reciprocal resort to their use may occur at any time. One could refine one's presumptions indefinitely and conceive of special cases which would overlap Nos. 2 and 3, but in terms of planning the above distinctions are sufficient—and suggest difficulties enough. It should be noted that a force adequate for Situation No. 2 is adequate also for No. 1, so that the problem may be boiled down to that of discriminating between the respective needs of Situations 2 and 3.

Moreover, in weighing the respective needs of Situations 2 and 3, one must take into account the time factor. The needs of the immediate present may be very different from those to be expected five to fifteen years hence—which might be regarded as the intermediate period—and the needs of that period will again differ, perhaps radically, from those which will follow. And while it is true that the forces required to fight a war say fifteen years from now may be very different from those existing today, the reverse is also true. Thus, the forces which would be needed to fight a war today on in the near future are those which on the naval side represent pretty much the kind of fleet which we have and are trying to keep rather than the kind which may be indicated fifteen years hence. And the American forces needed to fight a war today are those which, so long as they exist, operate as a deterrent to aggression anywhere in the world.

In the matter of deterrent value, there is a psychological element hinging upon the visibility and location of the force involved which must not be overlooked. Thus, an American task force operating in the Mediterranean may have a stabilizing influence in that area which a strategic bombing force situated in Utah could not possibly have—regardless of the ultimate relative effectiveness of the two types of forces in actual war. The task force operating in the troubled area is like the mounted policeman on Fifth Avenue, who by his mere presence and confidence emphasizes the invisible but omnipotent power which the state places behind him. A naval force is uniquely suited to perform in trouble spots the function of "conspicuous representative of the law." For the sea, unlike the land or even the air, is an international common, and the fleets which have the legal prerogative to roam over it at will have also the necessary mobility to avail themselves of that prerogative. By suitable rotation they can keep the sea in a troubled area for as long as their presence there is deemed to exert a beneficial influence.

To proceed from peacetime uses to possible war needs, under present conditions, it might be objected by those who consider our present naval establishment excessive that there is visible today no major navy which could reasonably be considered available to a possible enemy. Certainly the British Navy need not be so regarded. Such a view, however, misrepresents (a) the character of the naval threat which we may at any time have

to meet, and (b) the various functions which our fleet would have to perform in any war against a major power, regardless of whether or not that power disposed of large naval forces.

In respect to (a) above, it should be noticed that while the Soviet Union, for example, does not possess a substantial surface fleet, it does enjoy a very considerable submarine fleet. Moreover, they have acquired as a result of the war both samples of newer German submarines and a fair number of the technicians who designed them. We now know that the Germans had under development types of submarines which, had the war lasted six months longer, would have made the defeat of the U-boat campaign immensely more difficult than it proved to be in 1943-44. A submarine war today would entail far more hazards to our shipping and require much greater efforts to counter than was true even in the worst periods of World War II.

In respect to (b) above, which concerns the functions which our fleet would have to perform in war, it must be remembered that the utility of fleets is not confined to the business of countering enemy naval strength. During the latter stages of the Pacific War, heavy burdens were placed upon our fleet in amphibious operations even after the Japanese had ceased to possess a substantial naval arm. Under conditions of war in which our enemy possesses atomic bombs, it will be more than imperative—for reasons which will be explained below—to keep him from taking over bases near us. Also, we may want bases near him. For the huge quantities of men and materials required in modern amphibious operations, especially where the area to be conquered is a large and important one, ships must continue for a long time to come to provide for the greater portion of the transport facilities. And so long as the sea is used as an avenue of transport in wartime, the ships doing the transporting must be protected. When it comes to assisting the actual landings, the huge fire power contained in a modern fleet is, if not always indispensable, certainly a great saver of lives. The demonstrations both of that fire power and of its utility provided in the numerous landings of World War II are much too impressive to be ignored.

Thus, for the "intermediate" era of the relatively near future as well as for the present, the following general types of naval forces will be required:

1. Mobile tactical air forces, embodied in aircraft carrier groups. By means of aircraft carriers, navies have incorporated within themselves the only truly mobile tactical air forces—in which the air bases as well as the aircraft themselves are highly mobile and enjoy all the advantages of mobility such as ability to concentrate and to achieve surprise. With land-based air forces, on the other hand, fields have to be built and developed on the required sites (which may first have to be acquired by capture) before the aircraft can be utilized in the desired area.

2. Amphibious forces. These include specialized transports, escort craft, landing craft, supporting ships capable of copious rocket and gun fire, and supporting tactical air forces.

3. General escort forces, including anti-submarine craft. Such forces now include escort ships of the destroyer and destroyer-escort types, smaller aircraft carriers and their escorts, and land-based aircraft of proper design with crews of suitable training.

The present United States active and reserve fleets, which already comprise the types of forces described above, appear suitable for the kind of hostilities likely to prevail over at least the next ten years, should war occur within that time. Provided funds are made available to maintain those fleets in a high state of efficiency with sufficient and well-trained crews and to make suitable architectural and ordnance changes in major units where indicated, the Navy will remain over a substantial period to come a powerful instrument for deterring aggression and otherwise implementing American foreign policy.

The Role of Advanced Bases in Atomic Warfare. It was stated above that under conditions of war in which atomic bombs are available to a possible enemy, the importance of depriving the enemy of bases near one's own shores and preferably of acquiring and maintaining bases close to his territory remains at least as great as before. The logic supporting this proposition derives from the characteristics of atomic-bomb carriers presently known or conceivable.

Apart from possible techniques of surreptitious planting, there are two methods known or conceivable for delivering atomic bombs to a target. One is the large bombing aircraft, such as the B-29, which has thus far served as the sole agent for delivering atomic bombs to an enemy target. The other would be a rocket comparable to the German V-2 but representing a considerable development beyond it in weight-carrying capacity and preferable also in range. Let us consider the latter instrument first.

Despite the prevalence of romantic predictions concerning "push-button" warfare, presumably carried on with rockets capable both of great accuracy and of some four or five thousand miles range, experts in the field of supersonic guided missiles—including civilian scientists so engaged—are practically at one

(Please turn to Next Page)

Mail Your Promotion Views Now!

In order that the Armed Services Committees of Congress may be supplied with representative cross sections of the reaction of service personnel to the promotion bills proposed for their future careers by the War and Navy Departments, the Army and Navy Journal urges all readers to fill out and mail the attached Survey Questionnaire.

The returns from the Survey of each Service will be presented to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. However, in no case will the names of those sending in their views be made known to anyone other than those members of the Army and Navy Journal staff who will do the actual tabulating, and recopying of comments.

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Navy Atomic Views
(Continued from Preceding Page)

in the conviction that such missiles cannot be considered to be in the offing. As one scientist put it, it would require "quantum" jumps in our knowledge concerning both propulsion and control to achieve such weapons. It would require, that is, revolutionary discoveries in both fields, comparable in scope and in magnitude of effects to the discovering and utilization of atomic fission itself, in order to accomplish the required results. No mere evolution of what is now known will do it.

According to some scientists who are not specialists in this field, it is already theoretically possible with existing fuels to construct a rocket of some 3,000 miles range. Such calculations about supersonic missiles usually imply the concept of pick-a-back rockets, where the initial rocket fires at the summit of its trajectory another rocket, which in turn fires still another rocket, and so on. But when one considers that some seven of the twelve tons of fully-loaded weight of the V-2 were taken up with fuel alone, that a comparable proportion of fuel to inert mass would have to obtain in each of the telescoped rockets—thus calling for a geometric progression in relative sizes—and that the final rocket would have to be capable of delivering an atomic bomb, one is considering an initial launching rocket of perfectly gigantic size. It would be so huge as to be practically incapable of mobility prior to firing. This takes no account of the numerous metallurgical and other practical problems involved in the intense heats engendered, and of course does not touch that vast realm of problems dealing with control of such a missile.

Nor can it be assumed that propulsion by atomic energy itself will provide the answers to very-long-range requirements. The nice balance in rate-of-combustion necessary to rocket propulsion is only one of the tremendously difficult technological problems to be solved before atomic energy can be so used. And if they were solved, the question would remain whether was not an inordinately wasteful way of consuming fissionable materials—whether it would not be much better to use those materials for more bombs to be delivered by other means. For these and many other reasons not here touched upon, it seems a wholly reasonable and safe assumption that rockets with atomic warheads capable of thousands of miles of range are not to be expected for at least another twenty-five years.

The large bombing aircraft, on the other hand, cannot be considered a sufficiently reliable means of delivering scarce and expensive atomic bombs against a strong and well-alerted enemy. The present technological trend is decidedly in favor of the defense as against the offense in ordinary strategic bombing. Means of detection and interception of subsonic bombing aircraft are making great strides. Guided or homing missiles of the rocket type, fitted with proximity fuses, promise to give new potentialities to anti-aircraft fire. Jet propulsion, permitting speeds far above those available to propeller-driven craft, is much more suited to short-range fighter planes than to large, long-range bombers, due to the tremendous and rapid fuel consumption involved in the jet principle. It must be acknowledged that such trends may reverse themselves in the future as they have in the past, and that during peacetime the development of bomber types usually proceeds much faster, due to the possibilities of commercial application, than the development of fighter types. But the latter disparity can be overcome by government subvention of research having primarily or exclusively military application. At any rate the present trend is the only one we can see in operation, and that trend decidedly favors—as against the recent past—the defense of large centers of population and industry.

The solution from the offensive side is the resort to short-range but very high speed jet-propelled bombers or preferably to supersonic missiles representing an evolutionary development of V-2. For what was said above concerning three-thousand-mile rockets does not in the main apply to the problem of increasing the range of the V-2 by a factor of perhaps two and arming it with an atomic warhead. But in either case what is necessary to reach the target is a launching base relatively near the target—to put it most liberally, within five hundred miles. Such a base might in fact take the form of a ship*, including submersible types—which would provide for retaliatory attacks that flexibility and surprise available only to mobile instruments—or of a distant territory the acquisition and maintenance of which would depend inevitably upon the instrumentality of sea power.

The outlying base, if properly placed, is also a tremendous advantage to the defense as a further measure of protection against

long-range bombing aircraft. For such bases provide means of advance detection and interception which greatly augment the obstacles to penetration of vital territories by attacking bombers. Those bases may themselves be vulnerable to atomic bomb attack, but so long as they are not likely to be bypassed. In this respect the advanced base may be likened to the pawns in front of the king on the chessboard; meagre though their power may be individually, so long as they exist and the king stays securely behind them he is safe.

Methods of Promotion
(Continued from Page 810)

Promotion laws were changed in 1935 and 1940 to permit promotion of officers on the completion of specified years of service, the limitation on the number of officers in the grades below colonel was removed. No provision was made, however, for promotion to fill vacancies if sufficient officers had not completed the stated years of service. The increase in the Regular Army by Public Law 281 and Public Law 670 has set up requirements in all grades which cannot be met by promotion on years of service alone. This condition will continue to exist for many years. The promotion law should therefore specify a minimum number of officers for each grade and authority should be granted the War Department to fill these vacancies by promotion of officers regardless of amount of service. In some promotion lists, particularly the Air Corps, the number of senior officers who have completed over 10 years service is very small. If all requirements in the higher grades were filled by permanent promotion it would mean the promotion of officers to the permanent grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major with as little as 12 years', 7 years', and 5 years' service. It is felt that this would be undesirable because of the removal of incentive. Authority should therefore be granted the War Department to limit the amount of permanent promotion where considered necessary, and employ temporary promotion authority as an interim measure.

d. The provision for promotion on completion of years' service should be retained but the schedules should be reduced. The functions of the Regular Army in peace time are largely those of development, planning, operation of schools, instruction of civilian components, and furnishing the cadre for war time expansion. These tasks demand officers of experience. Therefore, a rigid adherence to a definite grade structure is not only undesirable but unnecessary. The percentage of officers in the field grades need not be limited to those required for operational units. Even though the minimum number of grades are filled, qualified officers should be promoted rather than separated so long as they can be used. This principle was followed in 1935 and 1940 by the Congress when promotion on completion of years service was adopted. However, the schedules at present in effect keep officers in junior grades an excessive length of time. If forced attrition of 20% in grades of general officers and colonels is introduced and if lieutenant colonels not selected for promotion are separated at 28 years of service, it will be possible to adopt a schedule as follows: Promotion to first lieutenant on completion of three years—to captain after seven years—to major after fourteen years—and, to lieutenant colonel after 21 years. This schedule will not overload the field grades as much as the present schedule and will permit officers no matter what their position on the promotion list to reach the grades of captain at an average age of 32, of major at 39, and lieutenant colonel at 46.

4. Application of proposed promotion methods
a. To fill the vacancies created by the increase in the Army and this plan. In each of the promotion lists there will be immediately a great number of vacancies to be filled. The number will vary for each promotion list. The simplest method of filling these vacancies would be by seniority. However, because the vacancies are limited it is believed that seniority alone would be an inadequate criterion. The war has given an excellent opportunity for officers to distinguish themselves and in filling these vacancies war records should be considered. In each year group it is possible to determine the record of performance which was reached by the bulk of the officers in the group. It is felt that promotion to fill the initial vacancies should be by a combination of seniority and selection. The officers whose records indicate that they were well up to the standard of their group should be selected for promotion and should go up in the order of seniority they now have. Especially should this be the case in the promotion of first lieutenants to captain. There will be several thousands of first lieutenants whose date of rank are within a few days of one another. Present rank was of necessity established by certain arbitrary procedures and bears little relationship to records of performance.

The officers not selected for promotion to fill initial vacancies should await promotion either to fill vacancies caused by attrition or on completion of specified years of service.

To insure that all officers in the Army are given an opportunity to compete for the promotions to fill initial vacancies, such promotion must be suspended until the current integration program is completed. All officers to be integrated under Public Law 670 will have been appointed by 31 December 1947.

Therefore, the promotions to fill initial vacancies should not be effected until after that date. It should be possible to make them by 30 June 1948.

Because these will be the first promotions by selection, because many officers will just have been integrated, and because it will be desirable to permit as wide a selection as possible, it is believed the officers jumped in the initial selection should not be considered as having been passed over.

b. Promotion to fill subsequent vacancies.
After the initial vacancies due to the increase of Army have been made there will be vacancies in each grade caused by the forced attrition in the three upper grades and by losses due to resignation, retirements, both voluntary and for physical reasons, deaths, discharges, and separation of any officers who fall of selection twice. Selection Boards should be assembled annually to select those officers to be promoted to fill these vacancies. Only those considered fully qualified for promotion should be recommended.

c. Promotion on completion of specified years of service.

Regardless of vacancies, officers will become eligible for promotion to captain when they complete seven (7) years' service, to major on completion of fourteen (14) years' service, and to lieutenant colonel on completion of twenty-one (21) years' service. This type of promotion will become necessary for the grade of captain in 1948, for major about 1946 and for lieutenant colonel about 1961. Completion of service will make officers eligible for promotion but to avoid promotion of unqualified officers, recommendation of a selection board should be required before actual promotion takes place.

d. Forced elimination in grades below colonel.

Present estimates based upon anticipated integration indicate that forced elimination of officers in these grades will not be necessary for a number of years. Factors affecting this will be first, the operation of selection of "fully qualified" officers and secondly, the exact pattern of integration. Provision should be made for a second type of selection. Under the system discussed in subparagraphs b and c above selection boards will begin with the senior officer of each grade, consider him and each officer below him. They will recommend those fully qualified for promotion, passing over those not so considered, until the required number have been recommended or until all who have completed specified years of service have been considered. The amount of attrition resulting from this system, if any, cannot be calculated. Based on Navy experience with this type of selection and based on Army experience with regular officers it is estimated that it will be very small.

Should the various grades overflow to such an extent that officers cannot be properly employed provision should be made for selection of "best qualified officers." Under this system the Secretary of War will specify the number to be considered. Selection Boards will be directed to select the required number, those selected to be the "best qualified" of those listed. Anyone listed for consideration and not selected will be considered as passed over. To limit the forced attrition the law should prescribe a maximum number to be considered. This has been set at 20% greater than existing vacancies. When officers are being considered because of completion of years' service not less than 80% must be selected. The Secretary of War should be permitted to make the number to be considered smaller or to prescribe a greater number to be promoted on completion of service. If 20% are passed over each year the maximum attrition that would result would be 11% in a series of years. Such maximum attrition would require that 20% be passed over each year and secondly that each succeeding selection board pass over exactly the same people.

Sports Front

Navy's baseball team surprisingly continued its undefeated pace by coming up with a 4-4 tie with the Boston Braves of the National League at Annapolis on 10 April. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning to allow the Bostonians to catch a plane.

Navy's good showing was no fluke, as Max Bishop's charges faced the best line-up the Braves had to offer. Fraher got two hits to pace the Midshipmen's attack, while hurler Rensburger limited the Beantowners to seven safeties.

Pro teams figure heavily in next week's schedules for the two Academies, as Army entertains the New York Giants at West Point on 14 April and Navy plays host to the Baltimore Orioles of the International League the following day.

Nurses Bill To President
(Continued from First Page)

the Army and lieutenant or below in the Navy.

5. The proposed legislation would establish similar provisions for nurses of

both the Army and Navy with exactly the same pay and allowances.

The unanimity that marked the passage of the legislation in the House was matched by equal approbation in the Senate, members of both houses lauding the work done by Nurses during the war and continuing in the present physical rehabilitation of veterans.

Navy Promotion Bill

FOLLOWING is a continuation from last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the text of the Navy Department's proposed "Navy and Marine Corps Officers' Promotion Act of 1947."

Title I, published in THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 15 March, treated of the permanent provisions relating to officers of the Line. Title II, published 22 March, covered the permanent provisions relating to officers of the Staff Corps.

The following continues publication of Title III, treating of the terminable provisions of temporary rank relating to all officers of the Navy on active duty.

(f) Should it be found, as of the time of the convening of a board for the consideration of captains designated for engineering duty, aeronautical engineering duty, or special duty for temporary promotion to the grade of admiral, that the number of vacancies existing plus the estimated number of vacancies which will occur during the ensuing twelve-month period in the grade of rear admiral is less than will permit the selection for temporary promotion of a number of such captains equal to 10 per centum of the authorized number of rear admirals designated for engineering duty, aeronautical engineering duty, or special duty, the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board of not less than five officers, serving in ranks above that of rear admiral, to consider and recommend for retirement a sufficient number of such rear admirals to permit the selection for temporary promotion of the said number of such captains.

(g) Should it be found, as of the time of the convening of a board for the consideration of captains in the Medical Corps or in the supply corps for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral, that the number of vacancies existing plus the estimated number of vacancies which will occur during the ensuing twelve-month period in the grade of rear admiral is less than will permit the selection for temporary promotion of a number of captains in the corps concerned equal to 10 per centum of the authorized number of rear admirals in such corps, the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board of not less than five officers, serving in the rank of rear admiral or above, to consider and recommend for retirement a sufficient number of such rear admirals to permit the selection for temporary promotion of the said number of such captains.

(h) Should it be found, as of the time of convening of a board for the consideration of captains of the Civil Engineer Corps for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral, that no vacancy exists and none is estimated to occur during the ensuing twelve-month period, the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board composed of two officers of the Civil Engineer Corps and one officer of the line, of the rank of rear admiral or above and senior to any officer under consideration, to consider rear admirals of the Civil Engineer Corps and to recommend one such rear admiral for retirement.

(i) The boards provided for in this section relative to staff officers, except as otherwise specified in subsection (h) of this section, shall be composed of officers on the active list of the Navy of the corps concerned. In case there be not a sufficient number of officers of the corps concerned legally or physically capacitated to serve on a selection board of such corps, officers of the line on the active list of equivalent rank may be detailed to duty on such board to constitute the required membership.

(j) The report of a board convened pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be submitted to the President for approval or disapproval; if the President shall disapprove the recommendations of the board in whole or in part, the board shall then recommend additional rear admirals for retirement equal in number to those disapproved by the President.

(k) Officers so recommended for retirement as approved by the President shall, if not otherwise retired pursuant to law, be placed upon the retired list on June 30 of the then current fiscal year with retired pay at the rate of 75 per centum of their active-duty pay.

(l) Nothing in this section shall be held to reduce the retired rank or pay to which an officer would be entitled under other provision of law.

Chiefs of Staff to Pentagon

The officers of the Combined and Joint Chiefs of Staff moved 4 April from the New War Department Building to new quarters in The Pentagon.

* The unfinished (Iowa class) battleship Kentucky and one of the Alaska class cruisers are now being altered on an experimental basis to fire rockets rather than large shells, the usual primary armament of 16-inch and 12-inch guns respectively being omitted. However, the rockets which they will fire will not approximate either in size or range the German V-2 rocket.